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Architect,
...nk Building, charges the usual fee
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...this charge excessive can find a num-
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...No. 7 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
...de, estimates, plans and specifications
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...s and females, No. 107 Marietta St.,
...under the direction of
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...ITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
...Only $5. Shares in Proportion.

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...a State Lottery Com'y

...by certify that we supervise the ar-
...for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual
...he Louisiana State Lottery Company
...manage and control the Drawing
...and that the same are conducted with
...ess and good faith toward all parties
...rize the Company to use this certifi-
...similes of our signatures attached
...ements."

Commission...

...in 1868 for 25 years by the Legisla-
...tional and Charitable purposes—with
...million dollars—to which a reserve
...e hundred and fifty thousand dol-
...een added.
...whelming popular vote its franchise
...rt of the present State Constitution,
...ber 2d, A. D. 1879.
...ery ever voted on and endorsed by
...ny State.
...ever scales or postpones.
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...ND OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A
...SECOND GRAND DRAWING CLASS
...ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW OR-
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...ITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
...ckets at Five Dollars Each.
...s, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

...PRIZE ... $75,000
...do ... 25,000
...do ... 10,000
...$2000 ... 12,000
...2000 ... 10,000
...1000 ... 10,000
...600 ... 10,000
...200 ... 20,000
...100 ... 30,000
...50 ... 25,000
...25 ... 25,000

...PROXIMATION PRIZES.
...ation Prizes of $750 ... 6,750
do 500 ... 4,500
do 250 ... 2,250

...ounting to ... $265,500
...r rates to clubs should be made
...e of the company in New Orleans.
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...r express (all sums of five dollars
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New Orleans, La.,
...PHIN,
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...oney Orders payable and address
...s to
...ANS NATIONAL BANK,
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...further information of the above
...nston, Covington, Ky.
...0 and over, by Express at my

...and all kinds of JOB
...done neatly and
...the CONSTITUTION
...CE.

...GLENN MINERAL WATER.
...ING WATER from the Wauke-
...ring, Waukesha, delivered in any
...The demand for the celebrated
...ing families as a regular drink-
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...difficulties. For sale by leading
...e Rooms, Grocers, or direct from
...Half's and Glass Bottles. Ad-
T. H. BRYANT,
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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING. JANUARY 26 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE LONDON WRECK.

THE DISASTER GREATER THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

The Police Mystified and Without a Practical Clue—The Indignation of the People—Incidents of the Terrible Event—The Chicago Socialists Very Highly Enthusiastic.

LONDON, January 25.—The west end of Westminster hall is full of wreckage caused by yesterday's explosion. The destruction of the magificent stained glass in the window at the end of the hall is greatly lamented. The tracery and the mouldings of the window were also damaged. It is believed that one of the conspirators entered the crypt, passing a policeman at the entrance, and deposited an infernal machine at the bottom of the steps. The policeman had his suspicions aroused, and removed the parcel, which exploded, making a hole in the floor three feet in diameter, twisting the iron railings and smashing the iron and lead work of all the windows in the hall. The policeman's hair was singed and his face burned. His clothing was torn from his body by the force of the explosion. He is still alive, but no hope is entertained of his recovery.

The man and woman who drove from the parliament buildings immediately before the explosion, and who were arrested on suspicion, have been liberated, the evidence against them being insufficient to hold them. The foundation of the hall is uninjured, but the roof is badly damaged. Slates were blown from the roof and the stone work shows white patches. The bases of the statues of William IV and George IV, which were overturned by the explosion, are greatly injured.

WHAT AN INSPECTION REVEALS.

An inspection of the parliament buildings to-day showed that, excepting the beautiful window over looking the staircase at the south end of Westminster hall, scarcely a pane of glass escaped destruction. The foundations of the buildings were barely shaken. The root of the crypt, in spite of its massive strength, was greatly damaged, rifts being visible here and there. The floor of the house of commons presents a strange spectacle, being covered with heaps of massive fragments. The elaborately carved oaken wall behind the seats beneath the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the stranger and the speaker's galleries is so torn up that it is deemed unsafe to venture across. The peers' gallery suffered most damage. The side galleries and the reporters gallery was not injured. The parcel which caused the first explosion was wrapped in a brown cloth, and was two feet long by one foot wide. A gentleman complains that the shock of the explosion broke one of his blood vessels.

A ROYAL INQUIRY.

The queen sent a telegram to-day inquiring as to the condition of the two injured policemen, Cox and Cole, and the reply was sent stating that both were progressing favorably. The greatest indignation prevails throughout the provinces. The outrages were referred to and denounced in all the churches to-day.

Mr. C. S. Read, member of the house of commons, to-day inspected the locality of the explosion in parliament building. He says the damage is immense, and that it will take months to repair the injury. Thousands of persons visited the scene to-day, but were not allowed to enter the buildings. Temporary repairs have been ordered to allow the house of commons to meet on February 19th. Stricter regulations in regard to the admission of visitors have been ordered to be taken in the future. The policemen who were on duty at the entrances to the parliament building Saturday state that they examined the parcels of all the visitors on that day without the discovering of anything of a suspicious character, and that nobody carrying a parcel like the one described as containing the explosive, was seen to enter the building.

LADY ERSKINE'S ESCAPE.

Lady Erskine and her children had a narrow escape from injury at the time of the explosion. They were lunching in the deputy sergeant-at-arms' dining room, which is situated in St. Stephen's porch. The door of the room was burst open by the force of the explosion, and the center panel of another door was shattered. The man servant was blown across the room, and the children were greatly terrified. The utmost precautions are being taken to protect the public buildings, especially the government offices general postoffice, the Central telegraph office and the railway stations. Suspicious travelers are narrowly watched. Search parties to-day inspected all the public buildings from top to bottom. The press association has informed the government that it has received a letter, inclosing a plan of operations contemplated by the dynamiters, and furnishing descriptions of the active members of the dynamite factions. Several important buildings which have hitherto escaped were, according to the above mentioned letter, included in the scheme of destruction.

THE STEAMERS WATCHELD.

The steamers arriving at British ports are subjected to minute search in order to prevent the importation of dynamite into the kingdom. The Hamburg steamers are especially watched. One man was arrested to-day in connection with the explosion at the tower of London. He was taken to Scotland Yard and examined, and will probably be charged at the Bow street police court to-morrow. The opinion is generally expressed that the time has arrived to put some pressure upon the United States government to stop the operations of the dynamiters.

ROYAL VISITORS TO THE WRECKS.

Among the visitors to the parliament buildings to-day were the marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, the duke of Cambridge, the marquis of Hartington, and several other cabinet ministers and numerous members of the house of commons.

THE STORY TOLD BY THE POLICEMEN.

Cox and Cole, injured policemen, have recovered sufficiently to make a statement. It is stated that the police found, near the spot where the first explosion occurred, an article of peculiar nature, which they decline to describe. It is believed that this article will furnish a clue to the guilty persons. Inspector Denning says that on hearing the second explosion he ran to the spot and saw not a soul in place. The entrance was blocked by the debris. He noticed the smell of sulphur and gunpowder. Cox and Cole, it is believed, furnished certain descriptions which will lead to inquiries that may result in the discovery of the authors of the outrage. Colonel Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, to-day made an inspection of the explosion at the tower of London as well as the choas would permit. The Martini rifles which had been hurled from the stands remained in confused heaps on the floors, and rendered impossible a near approach to the exact spot where the explosion occurred. The scene will be photographed to-morrow. Colonel Majendie says he is satisfied that dynamite was used to cause the explosion. He says that about four or five pounds of explosive property compressed would only measure four or five cubic inches, and could easily be concealed in an overcoat pocket or in the folds of a woman's dress. The town officials believe a woman deposited the dynamite in the building. The police sometime ago had reason to believe that a woman was constantly passing back and forth between America and England for the purpose of importing dynamite. She was frequently watched, but evidence sufficient to warrant her arrest was never obtained.

THE SAME OLD CONSPIRATOR.

It is now learned that the mysterious Irishman who is described by the police as Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, and who was arrested at the tower yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion at that place, has not been released. He is still detained in the Whitechapel police station. The guard in front of the station has been doubled, in consequence of the gathering of enormous crowds of excited citizens in Leman street. In the vicinity of the station, loud curses and ominous threats are continually heard, and there is no doubt that a desperate attempt would be made to lynch the prisoner if it was not for the presence of the police and the military. Cunningham will be arraigned at the police court in White chapel road to-morrow morning.

THE NEWS ABROAD.

The explosions yesterday have caused the greatest excitement in Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and Paris. The News says, editorially, that the damage to the parliament buildings by the explosions is slight as compared with what was intended. That the attempt may be looked upon as failure. The choosing of Saturday, when the place was filled with strangers and sight seers, is evidence of the diabolical cruelty. There can be no doubt that the dynamiters if caught, can be lawfully hanged on the ground of high treason in bringing war against their sovereigns. It becomes a serious question whether England will not join with Russia and Prussia in an extradition treaty. Even in America, where the greatest jealousy in relation to such questions has always existed, steps have been taken in the right direction.

Cole had several ribs broken, and Cox is suffering from concussion of the brain. It is estimated that one hundred persons were present in the parliament building at time of the disaster. The effects of the shock as noticed in the lobby were curious and unaccountable. Of three clocks the hands of the one over the entrance to the house of commons were blown out completely. The one on the left side was stopped, and the one on the right side was uninjured. Some of the windows in Westminster hall were blown bodily away, while others were riddled as with shot. The only atom of consolation to be found is in the fact that several of the stained windows survived the ordeal tolerably well. None of the statues of the Stuart monarchs wore injured. Several more disasters occurred in the "poets corners," chiefly the breaking of glass.

ANNOUNCED IN THE ABBEY.

During the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey it was announced that the constables desired to express their heartfelt gratitude to God for the safe preservation of their lives amidst the dangers of Saturday. Arch Deacon Farrar denounced the aimless malignity of the outrages which were conceived and executed by fiends in human form. He says God frustrated the worst results of the conspiracy, so devilish that some of the blackest crimes in history paled before its insane wickedness.

An American lady, who with her father was sightseeing at the tower, was overcome with fright when the shock occurred, and went into hysterics. The young women most seriously hurt, who were taken to the hospital, are rapidly recovering. Other persons injured by the tower explosion were only slightly hurt. The uninjured visitors were detained till their names were taken. They were allowed to depart after having spent three hours practically as prisoners. The men arrested on Sunday on the suspicion of being connected with the explosion at the tower of London is described as an Irish American. He gave his correct address. He had lodged some months in the vicinity of the tower. The man had seven pounds in gold in his pocket. He gave his name as Callingham, with the alias "Gilbert" and "Dalton."

The explosive force found vent at the roof of the tower by blowing out the skylights.

IN IRELAND.

CORK, January 25.—The most extreme faction here utterly repudiate the outrages perpetrated in London yesterday, and denounce them as cowardly and inhuman.

DENOUNCED IN ROME.

ROME, January 25.—All the newspapers of this city unite in denouncing the London outrage. They express great sorrow for the occurrence of such a calamity and proffer sympathy for the sufferers and for England.

DYNAMITE IN CHICAGO.

The Socialists of the City Discussing the London Explosions.

CHICAGO, January 25.—A meeting of socialists was held this afternoon in this city, at which those who spoke advocated the free use of dynamite and the indiscriminate taking of human life. A negro woman, wife of a rabid white socialist, A. R. Parsons, presided. Although the meeting had been called to talk over the situation of the unemployed workingmen of the city, but little attention was paid to it, the main topic being dynamite and the successful manner in which it was used in London on Saturday.

C. S. Griffin, the first speaker, in reply to the argument that the use of dynamite led to the sacrifice of the innocent, said it was necessary for the innocent to suffer in order to accomplish good results. This explosion had demonstrated that the socialists could safely go into large congregations in broad daylight, and explode their bombs. It meant that the poor people were taking an equal share in the affairs of the world. When the opposition should realize this fact, the old idea of equality would prevail. The dynamite advertisement in London meant death unless the world were set free. A little hog's grease and a little nitric acid made a terrible explosion. Ten cents worth would blow a building to atoms. This statement was received with great applause.

J. P. Dusey said that dynamite could be made out of the dead bodies of the capitalists as well as out of hogs. All Chicago could be set ablaze in a minute by electricity. What was the use of the fools in Washington saying they were the masters?

O. A. Bishop said there were five thousand men in Chicago who knew how to manufacture dynamite in their kitchens for the price of a good dinner. Private property must be abolished if they had to use all the dynamite there was and blow ninety-nine hundreths of the people off the face of the earth.

Mrs. Parsons, said she had often wanted to be a man, but since she had heard that it was a woman who had blown up the parliament buildings in London, she would not swap places with any man in the country.

A. R. Parsons delivered a long and rambling address, in which he advocated the use of dynamite in unlimited quantities.

When Lafayette Visited New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Policeman Richard S. Eldridge visited headquarters yesterday and asked to be retired from the force, which request was granted, and he will hereafter receive a pension of $50 a month. Eldridge has been in continuous service as a policeman in this city for fifty-two years, and is now 87 years old. He was one of the four men who stood guard at Castle Garden when General Lafayette was received by the citizens of New York.

A Murderous Mother.

NEWPORT, Ky., January 25.—Mrs. Carrie L. Winslow choked her son, seven years old, to death, beat her ten year old daughter so severely with a baseball club that it is believed her injuries are fatal, ond then cut her own throat with a razor, producing speedy death.

WHERE IS STEWART?

INTEREST CENTERING UPON THE SOUDAN MYSTERY.

Thousands of People Visit the English War Office, Seeking News of the Beleaguered Army—The Suspense Grows Painful—Other Importants News From Across the Water.

LONDON, January 25.—Great anxiety in regard to the safety of General Stewart and his army, from whom no definite news has been received since the 17th instant, the day of the battle at Abu-Klea Wells, overshadows even the interest in the explosions. The officials connected with the war office have been gathered in the office all day awaiting the arrival ot dispatches from the Soudan, but none have been received. Plenty of rumors were in circulation, however, to the effect that Stewart's entire force had been killed. Numerous officers of the government and others called at the war office during the day to learn if there was any news from General Stewart.

AN UNUSUAL CROWD.

The war office has seldom been so thronged on Sun day as it was to-day. There were over a thousand callers, including peers, members of the house of commons and of the cabinet, and officers of the army. Many the latter, who had been on loaves of absence, had traveled hundreds of miles on hearing of the London explosions and the critical condition of affairs in the Soudan, to ask for active services. All were inquiring eagerly for news regarding General Stewart's situation, but the officials had no news to give.

Republican Gains in France.

PARIS, January 25.—Elections for senators were held throughout France to-day. Forty-eight republicans and twenty-one conservatives were elected. In eighteen senatorial districts no choice was made, and second ballots must be taken. The republicans have gained twelve seats so far.

Railroad Accident in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, January 25.—A collision occurred to-day between two trains on the steam tramway in the suburbs of this city. Both trains were filled with excursionists. Twenty persons were injured and several of them are now dying.

LERAY'S CONSECRATION.

A Magnificent Church Ceremonial in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Imposing ceremonies attending the conferring of the pallium on his grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Francis Xavier Leray, took place to-day. The procession formed on Canal street, and proceeded to the archi-episcopal residence, where the clergy had assembled, and escorted them to the historic St. Louis cathedral, the scene of the impressive ceremonies. Archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen from all parts of the union were gathered within the sacred edifice. Among those present were Monsignor James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, primate and the pope's legate, president of the late plenary council, and the following named bishops: Monsignor Fitzgerald, of Little Rock; Jarnsens, of Natchez; Neraz, of San Antonio; Gallagher, of Galveston; Ohara, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Kratbauer, of Green Bay, Mitchigan; Northop, of Charleston, South Carolina. Mass for the occasion was celebrated by Archbishop Gibbons, attended by Rev. Father G. Rouxelle, vicar general of the diocese of New Orleans, as assistant priest, with Rev. B. Langlois and J. B. Bogaerts as deacons and sub-deacons, and Very Rev. G. Raymond, of St. Mary's, and Rev. H. Tomoin, of St. Ann's, as the assistant deacons. Gounod's pontificial mass was sung by the regular Catholic church choir. In the cathedral every available space, pews, aisles and gallery was occupied. Within the altar railing and on the side of the main altar was the archi episcopal throne, upon which sat Archbishop Leray, clad in all the sacred emblems of his office, attended by Rev. Father A. Durier, as assistant priest, and very Reverends Dicharry and Picherit, as assistant deacons. Archbishop Gibbons occupied the throne opposite Monseignor Leray. He also was attended by priests whose names are mentioned above as assistants and deacons. The visiting bishops sat in the sanctuary, each provided with an altar boy to hold the holy mitre. Behind and above the altar were the visiting priests and members of the clergy of the diocese of New Orleans. After mass the following was the order of the ceremonies: Sermon in English, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock; sermon in French by Dominican Father Catchin; the profession of faith, by Monseignor Leray and Bishop Montes Da Oca, of San Lucis de Potosi, Mexico. Then the conferring of the pallium, followed by benediction from Archbishop Leroy, which closed the ceremonies.

PAULIST CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

A New Edifice Which Will Seat Five Thousand People.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Paulist Father's church, at Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, which has been building for several years, was dedicated to-day—the anniversary of the conversion of St. Paul. There were morning and evening services. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated mass, and Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon in the morning. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., conducted the evening vesper services, when Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., made an address. Bishops DeGolsbriand, McQuaid, Healy, Conroy, Loughlin, Ryan, McNeviney, Wadhams and O'Connell, and several hundred priests were present. The musical exercises of the day were under charge of Father Alfred Young. The new church is the second largest in America. It will seat nearly 5,000.

PETTICOAT AND PULPIT.

A Preacher Denounces the Female Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Rev. Dr. Patten, president of the Howard university, preached a sermon in the Congregational church in this city to-day on "Woman and Skepticism," in the course of which he spoke of the woman suffrage convention, held here recently, and expressed the opinion that when women are given too much liberty they branch off into skepticism and immorality. He said, among other things, that the lives of such women as George Eliott, Madame Roland and Harriet Martineau exampled the truth of this statement, and he referred to Victoria Woodhull as the representative of the woman suffrage movement.

Among his audience were Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and on the conclusion of the service, these women walked to the platform and upbraided Dr. Patten for his utterances.

Miss Anthony said to him that if his mother were living she should take him across her knee and spank him.

Mrs. Stanton, interrupting her, said: "On the contrary, let me congratulate Dr. Patten. I have been trying for years to make women understand that the worst enemies they have are in the pulpit, and now he has illustrated it beyond question."

Without giving Dr. Patten time to reply the women hastily left the church. To-night Rev. Olympia P. Brown, a female, replied to Patten from the pulpit of the Universalist church.

A SOUL'S WEIRD LIGHT.

An Angry Father, a Murdered Lover and a Girl's Broken Heart.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, January 25.—Many years ago, James Harbush, a wealthy farmer who lived in Ohio near Vernon, Pa., killed his daughter Mary's sweetheart, Richard Lewis, and buried the body in a meadow. The crime was committed in the presence of the girl. She had gone to fulfil a clandestine engagement with her lover, to whom her father was violently opposed. Harbush had followed in a fit of anger and killed young Lewis.

The girl pined away and died. She kept the secret locked in her own breast and it was buried with her, but on his death-bed Harbush confessed his crime.

For several months past the people of that neighborhood have been greatly mystified by the appearance of a strange, brilliant light. It is about twice as large as the moon and it is changeable in hue. At one time it is of a pretty blue tint and at another a bright red, and sometimes a pale yellow. It seems to rise in the burial ground, glides or floats gently down one hill, always at a uniform distance of about six feet from the ground, up the other hill, and hovers for a few minutes in the locality of the grave of the supposed murdered man. It always returns, however, and disappears in the old Rock Ridge cemetery. Many residents of the locality have seen the strange light at different times. The superstitious connect it with the murder of Mary's lover, and some are firmly convinced that it is the spirit of the heart-broken girl, which will never rest until the remains of her dead lover are buried by her side in the cemetery on the hill.

Other believers in things supernatural argue with equal firmness that it is the spirit of James Harbush seeking forgiveness for his fearful deed. It is too large for what is commonly known as a will-o'-the-wisp, besides, midnight stragglers of that species never change colors.

A movement has been organized to find out, if possible, what the strange thing really is. Each farmer has provided himself with a large bell, and whoev sees the light first will apprise his neigh rs by violently ringing the bell. It will be surrounded and, if possible, hemmed in, when the virtue of powder and ball in solving the mystery will be tested.

LOVE MAKING ON SKATES.

Elopement and Marriage of a Wealthy Man's Daughter to a Penniless Laborer.

COHOES, N. Y., January 25.—High social circles are greatly exercised over the discovery that at 1 o'clock on Monday morning Miss Minnie, the only and pretty 17 year old daughter of William Moore, the wealthy mill owner, had been married by the Rev. Mr. Taylor to Thomas Nelligan, the 18-year old son of a laborer employed on the streets.

Minnie and her husband became acquainted at school several years ago and this acquaintance was renewed about two years ago. Their intimacy became so marked that Mr. Moore forbade his daughter seeing Nelligan on any account, and even went so far as to prevail upon the proprietors of the Eldorado skating rink to refuse Nelligan admittance there.

The rink had been the meeting place of the young people, and in forbidding Nelligan to enter the rink the proprietors also lost Miss Moore's patronage. Finally Mr. Moore decided to send his daughter on Monday to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, near Albany.

On Sunday night Miss Moore met Nelligan near her home, and, accompanied by Alphonso Lesse, they visited several clergymen in Cohoes, but each declined to perform the marriage ceremony. Then the party drove to Mr. Taylor's, on the Boght road, where the knot was tied, and Mrs. Nelligan returned to her home.

The next day she was taken to the convent by her father, and yesterday the latter learned that she had disappeared, and on inquiry Mr. Moore learned that his daughter was at Nelligan's home, and going there he compelled her to return home with him. Steps will be taken to annul the marriage.

Mr. Moore is worth half a million dollars, while Nelligan, who is known by the sobriquet of "Dude" Nelligan, is out of work and has no means.

PRIZE-FIGHT BY CANDLELIGHT.

Mr. Nobby Clark Breaks Mr. Ted Timony's Arm in the Second Round.

BOSTON, January 25.—A fight to the finish with hard gloves was arranged to take place between Mr. Nobby Clark, Mr. Alf Greenfield's English trainer, and Mr. Ted Timony, of Providence, at a late hour last night. The men were both on hand at the appointed time in a private clubroom, where a number of sporting men had assembled. Mr. Greenfield acted as second to Mr. Clark and Mr. Marcellius Baker seconded Mr. Timony. Mr. Billy Mahony was master of ceremonies.

The first round was sharp and short, both men showing science and skill, and neither gaining any advantage.

In the middle of the second round Mr. Timony swung around his right viciously at Mr. Clark's head. Mr. Clark put up his elbow to ward off the blow. Mr. Timony's arm came against Mr. Clark's elbow with terrific force. There was a sharp snap and the next instant Mr. Timony's arm fell limp and helpless at his side.

The fight was stopped at once. Mr. Timony's arm is broken. The fight was for a private purse of $150. There being no gas in the room the fight took place by the light of candles and lamps held by the spectators.

EATEN BY FIERCE WOLVES.

A Bold Trapper Fights For His Life, But at Last Loses it.

KANKAKEE, Ill., January 25.—A. H. Butts, secretary of the Chicago lumber company, has just returned from the logging camp near Metropolitan, Mich., a point on the pineries, forty miles north of Escanaba. He says the night before he left camp the mercury had dropped to 43 degrees below zero. This was the climax of four days of very extreme weather.

That night an old trapper and Indian hunter named Ivan Dudging, returned from hunting, was killed and eaten by wolves within two miles of camp. The wolves there are more numerous and bold than usual, on account of the scarcity of small game. His friends, searching for him next morning, found his closely-gnawed bones. Thirteen dead wolves were lying near him, pierced by his rifle-balls, and his Winchester rifle by his side with one chamber loaded.

SMOTHERED BY GAS.

Two Men Die in Wytheville from Asphyxiation.

LYNCHBURG, Va., January 25.—At Wytheville, yesterday, two young men, named Vernon and Walter, were found dead in a house. It is supposed they were suffocated by coal gas. One of them was in the hallway, and the other in the center of the room. They had probably discovered their danger during the night, and made an ineffectual effort to reach the fresh air. They were alone in the house.

Strangled by His False Teeth.

WHEELING, January 25.—While Captain Bankhead was lying ill in bed his false teeth came loose and strangled him, and he died.

A Suit for $50,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25.—J. W. Phillips, attorney of St. Louis, was in the city to bring suit in the state court against the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway company, on behalf of the Central Trust company, of New York, and James Cheney. The demand is for $50,000,000. Fifty thousand $1,000 bonds were issued in June, 1880, by the trust company, guaranteed by the Wabash road, and in June, 1884 the semi-annual interest was defaulted.

THE BLAIR BILL.

MR. HURD'S ATTACK ON IT IN THE HOUSE.

An Ingenious Argument on the Meaning of the Word Revenue—The Ohio Orator Practically Answered—Ben Butler's Costly Overcoat and Huge Campaign Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—[Special.]—Mr. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, is one of the most conspicuous members of the house of representatives. He is not a very regular attendant on the sessions of that body, but he manages to keep perfectly posted on what transpires or is likely to transpire there. He takes no part in the ordinary parliamentary skirmishes which occur almost every day. Once or twice in each session he makes a set speech. These efforts are prepared with great care and delivered with the oratorical grace for which Mr. Hurd has become famous. I believe no man in the house commands such universal attention, and he is the one man who never speaks without eliciting the applause of his fellow members.

His speech in the house this session was in advocacy of his resolution to refer the Blair educational bill to the judiciary committee. It was a most ingenious, but withal, a far fetched argument against the constitutionality of the bill. Its entire weight turned upon Mr. Hurd's definition of the word revenue, to which he gave a meaning different from that commonly intended in its legislative and social use. He argued that money raised by taxation could not be called revenue until it had been appropriated, and that because the sole power of originating taxation rested in the house, the sole power of originating appropriations also rested there. He was carefully prepared with authorities to sustain his position as he thought, and built a most plausible bulwark about it. What the speech lacked in logic it made up in the nobility of its general sentiments, and the garniture of its clean rhetoric. The reply had to come from men who had made no special preparation for the debate, for it was sprung without warning on the house. Still Mr. Reed of Maine, Mr. Hammond of Georgia, and Mr. Long of Massachusetts severely jostled Mr. Hurd's constitutional theories. They referred him to many instances where congress had acted contrary to them and where the courts had given a construction to the constitution directly opposed to his own. Under the guise of a resolution of inquiry, his speech was a direct attack on the Blair bill, meant to influence the house adversely to its consideration. It is said that this is not Mr. Hurd's great effort for the session, but that he has now in preparation a speech on the tariff which is intended to eclipse all his previous deliverances on a subject upon which he never fails to discourse delightful theories.

BEN BUTLER'S OVERCOAT.

Ben. Butler wears the costliest overcoat in the United States. It is of the finest seal skin and envelopes his bulky figure almost to his feet. It cost $750, or as much as three ot ex-Senator Tabor's best night shirts. Butler never pulls this overcoat off when he comes into the capitol, though the temperature is about the same in the capitol at all seasons. He keeps it on, not because he is proud of its elegance, but because he has been often told that it is becoming to him. This overcoat was bought before the presidential campaign. Butler would not indulge in such a luxury now. Estimates of his campaign expenses vary, but it is known that they were enormous. They are placed in tho hundreds of thousands by those who pretend to know. His magnificent granite houses on Capitol hill were mortgaged and went to sale under execution last December. They were bought in for one dollar by a friend of Butler's and the mortgage has been paid. It is said that Nevada Jones owes Butler a good round sum for the rent of one of these houses for which he agreed to pay $6,000 a year.

Butler intends to run for governor of Massachusetts again next fall, but his power in that state has been broken by the follies of his last year, or two.

Butler is now finally numbered among the cranks of the first class.

THE M'PHERSON BILL.

Senator McPherson is sorely disappointed at the failure of his bank bill to pass the house. He had been assured by its friends in that body that the only difficulty would be to get it up and that its passage would be certain if a day could be obtained for its consideration. When they succeeded in beating off several other measures and bringing up this bill they were surprised at the opposition which developed at once. The bill was defeated by a union of those who opposed any liberty to the banks to increase their circulation and those who preferred the substitute for the McPherson bill offered by Mr. Potter, of New York.

This combined opposition by a skillful use of the rules and a little fillibustering kept off a vote. The bill is conceded to be lost now, as the house will not grant it another hearing. Mr. McPherson and his friends are disposed to take a gloomy view of this refusal of congress to let the banks issue notes to the face value of bonds worth a great deal above par. They make up one of several classes in congress who are proposing relief from the financial stress. The silver men and the anti-silver men compose two other classes, and all of them promise to relieve the country, if only allowed to work out their theories.

F. H. R.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Special Orders Antagonizing the Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The interstate commerce bill and the Nicaraguan treaty are, as they were at the beginning of last week, and of the week before, the leading measures before the senate, and appear to be not perceptibly nearer the point of final action than they were a week ago. It is probable that their discussion will outlast the present week, if they are not set aside. The Bayard resolution, expressing the sentiments of the senate regarding the London explosions, may lead to some debate to-morrow. The regular order is likely to be set aside later in the week for the discussion and passage of the pensions and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, one or both; and it is possible also that the Indian appropriation bill, which will reach the appropriation committee to-morrow, will be reported before the end of the week. The temporary naval bill is still in the hands of the conferees, but an agreement will probably be reached to-morrow or Tuesday. It is not likely to lead to any further discussion in the senate.

The annual appropriation bill for the district of Columbia will be called up in the house of representatives to-morrow. At 2:30 o'clock eulogistic addresses will be delivered in honor of the late Representative Duncan, of Pennsylvania. The committee on appropriations expect to report the army and and postoffice appropriation bills in time to call them up on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is the intention of the committee on rivers and harbors to ask the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill during the latter part of the week. There is a disposition on the part of the friends of the various prominent measures now pending, to antagonize the appropriation bills. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, will endeavor to call up the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Mexican reciprocity treaty during the week. Mr. Townshend will press the Mexican pension bill; Mr. Stockslager the bills providing for public buildings throughout the country; Mr. Singleton the national library bill, and Mr. Willis the educational bill, at every opportunity.

CLEVELAND AND THE WIDOW.

She Urges Him to Take Unto Himself a Wife.

ALBANY, January 25.—The ladies of this city are very anxious that President-elect Cleveland shall be married before he departs for the white house, and they would be in extacies if he picked out an Albanian. His lone condition has been discussed at the dinner parties of the elite, in the family circles of the descendants of the old Knickerbockers, at church reunions, at the round table of the blue stockings of the capital city women's rights association, and by nearly all the matronly ladies of this Knickerbocker city.

In general they aver that in this city there are wealthy and refined maiden ladies, also widows, fully fitted to grace and dispense the hospitalities of the white house, and from among them the president-elect can take his choice. At a recent dinner party which the governor attended he was almost entrapped into marrying a rich, charming widow by the widow herself. She poured words of earnest advice into his ear as they stood apart from the company in a window recess. Said she to him:

"Now that you are elected president, you ought to get married. A good wife to advise you would be worth to you and the country a thousand cabnets rolled into one. You can have the pick of the wealth and beauty of the land. I know rich and young widows and maidens, too, who are worth at least a million dollars each, who would be willing, if you were willing, to give you their hands and fortune. They aspire to the white house."

"What about their hearts?" asked the president elect.

"Well," answered the lady, "I assure you their hearts would be all right by and by."

The president-elect, with that simplicity for which he is remarkable, coolly replied:

"If I could find a woman whose heart is just in the right spot for me I think I should propose. But I have not yet fouud her."

The lady adroitly turned the conversation into another channel.

ARTHUR AS A LAWYER.

When the President Will Resume His Practice in New York.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—President Arthur has ordered his offices in New York to be newly furnished for his occupancy after March 4. He will re-enter the practice of the law, and it is stated by one of his friends here that he will make a specialty of cases involving riparian rights, in which as a lawyer he is acknowledged to be without a superior. It is said that he has a number of important cases awaiting his attention, which will be considered after he has left the presidential chair.

TRENHOLM ON COTTON.

Lands Which Never Exhaust Their Fertility.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, presents in his quarterly report just published, an interesting and valuable report made to the bureau by Mr. William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., on the persistency of the fertility of the cotton producing lands of the United States. This report was prepared by Mr. Trenholm in reply to specific inquiries submitted to him by Mr. Nimmo in July last, and he now presents it as an introduction to an important and somewhat extensive investigation as to the probable future relative to the position of this country in cotton manufactures and in the exportation of cotton to foreign markets. Mr. Trenholm asserts that under the old methods of cotton culture, prevalent prior to 1860, great bodies of land not only lost power to produce cotton, but become unfit for any purpose known to the planter. He confidently asserts, however, that with improved methods and the expedients described by him, the cultivation of cotton has become not only a lucrative art, but a progressive science; that "Cotton sick" lands have been reclaimed, and the general average productiveness of the cotton lands of the country has been greatly increased. This he clearly proves by statistics of the production of particular tracts, and by the relation of the crop to the aereage throughout the cotton belt.

Mr. Trenholm concludes his report as follows:

"Looking at the question solely with reference to the capacity of the land, it seems reasonably certain that the cotton states of the union will be able not only to keep up the crop of seven million bales, but in case of need to increase that crop considerably without materially increasing the acreage now in cotton."

Mr. Trenholm is a son of the late George A. Trenholm, secretary of the treasury of the southern confederacy.

Mr. Nimmo also reports that during the month of December, 1884, the value of our exports of merchandise amounted to $91,294,810, or about $3,000,000 a day. This has been exceeded but twice before, viz.: During the months of December, 1880, and December, 1882. The value of our imports of merchandise during the month of December, 1884, amounted to only $42,139,304, and was less than during any previous month since the month of July, 1879.

A DANCE HOUSE TRAGEDY.

Five Men Shot Dead and Others Seriorsly Wounded

CHICAGO, January 25.—The Times has the following specials: On Thursday night, a dance was held at the house of Jim Bounds, in the Chickasaw nation, by a "renter" named Buck Smith. During the progress of the dance several white men arrived on horseback, cooly tied their horses and entered the house without invitation, and they were treated indifferently. Presently one of the strangers fired a revolver towards the ceiling. This was a signal for a general fusilade. One of the guests named Gordon, opened on the leader of the intruding gang and killed him, but Gordon immediately received a bullet in his heart.

The lights were extinguished and the battle raged. Over a hundred shots were fired. A woman ran screaming from the room out into the woods. After five minutes continual firing, two of the five strangers rushed out, mounted their horses and escaped. When the lights were brought, two of strangers were found dead on the floor, covered with blood. Near by lay three dead guests, including Gordon, while Buck Smith and one other guest were found dying.

A Juror Crazed for Want of a Drink.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—This morning the officer in charge, hearing an unusual noise in a room in which a jury was confined, opened a door, when one of the jurymen rushed at him, brandishing a pair of scissors. Then a chase ensued up stairs and down, through the courts and hallways, until at length the officer, still a few feet ahead, reached the doorway on Fifth street, and expended the limited amount of wind still left to him in shouts of "Police!" and "Murder!" As it was evident that the juror was suffering from the consequences of unusual deprivation of alcoholic stimulants, he was discharged from further service, and the other jurymen relieved from consideration of the case.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 25.—W. A. Anderson, who was found guilty of the Mica mines murders, has been sentenced to be hanged April 15th, next.

Strawberries for $3.50 a Quart.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Twenty-six quarts of Florida strawberries came to New York yesterday. Eleven of these went to one dealer and the rest were divided up among others. They retail for $3.50 a quart.

GEORGIA ON WIRE.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY FULLY CHRONICLED.

A Terrible Plunge Into the Water Below—The Chattahoochee River on a Boom—A Fire in Columbus—Death of Mrs. C. L. Torbett—A Successful Farmer in Twiggs County.

COLUMBUS, January 25.—[Special.]—The bridge over the ravine in Girard, Ala., near the residence of the late Walton B. Harris, gave way this afternoon, hurling half a dozen boys, who were on it at the time, into the torrent forty feet below. They were all more or less injured, and a little son of Mr. Green Blakely had both legs broken. The embankment and foundation had been undermined by the recent floods.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE BOOMING.

The Chattahoochee river at this point is on a boom and steadily rising.

The Eagle and Phœnix and Muscogee companies' mills will be forced to shut down to-morrow until the water subsides.

If the flood continues the bridges across the stream, four in number, will be in great danger.

A Wife Murderer in Jail.

OGLETHORPE, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—There is but one occupant of the Macon county jail at present, to-wit: Monroe Patrick, colored, who is charged with the murder of his wife some time last fall.

Burglary in Oglethorpe.

OGLETHORPE, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—Night before last when Geo. T. Williams went to his room to go to bed, he found the lock of his bed room door broken. Upon further investigation he found his trunk broken open, and $140 and a fine pistol taken therefrom. The matter was kept very quiet yesterday in the hopes that some clue to the theft could be got at. Marshal Phillips is trying to work up the case.

Fires in Irwin.

ABBEVILLE, GA., January 22, [Special.]—Hon. T. D. Wilcox, of Crisp, Irwin County, had his barn burnt up, together with all of his corn and fodder, and his wagon and harness, barely saving his mules. Loss $800, supposed to be incendiary. Hon. S. D. Fuller had three bales of cotton set on fire on the river bluff. He had put it there to ship by the steamer Mary Jeter, to Hawkinsville. The cotton was not entirely lost.

Fire in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—A fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock this morning in the grocery and bar of Mr. John Silas, corner of Oglethorpe and Randolph streets. The stock and inside of the building was consumed, together with the effects of E. H. Miller, tailor, in the upper story, scarcely anything being saved. The promptness of the firemen and the rain falling at the time enabled them to save the shell of the building and surrounding houses. Mr. Silas's loss is probably $1,000, fully insured. The loss on the building is $1,500, fully covered. The fire broke out in the bar attached. The origin was unknown. The building was the property of Dr. N. P. Banks.

Death of Mrs. Torbett.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—Died in this city this morning, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. C. L. Torbett, aged 23 years, leaving her husband, Mr. C. L. Torbett, of Coleman & Torbett, undertakers, an infant three weeks old. She was a member of the Episcopal church, the bride of a year, and leaves a young husband desolate.

Gainesville Personals.

GAINESVILLE, January 25—[Special.]—Mr. Howard Jones, the accommodating clerk at the Arlington hotel, is convalescing from a severe attack of quinsy.

Dr. H. N. Stanley, who bought out Terry's drug store, has concluded not to run the business, and is selling out in job lots.

WHAT MR. H. F. GRIFFIN DOES.

A Twiggs County Farmer Who Makes Farming Pay.

MACON, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—Mr. H. F. Griffin, of Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, was in the city to-day. He is a representative Georgia farmer, and knows what to do with a farm.

He has six hundred acres of land in cultivation, runs twenty-five hands and fifteen plows. When asked what he was going to plant this year in said: "I am going to put four hundred acres he cotton this year and manure it heavily' I expect to get one hundred and fifty bales on the land."

"What can you make it for?"

With economy, I can raise it for twenty-five dollars a bale, which will pay me handsomely. Besides cotton, I shall put in lots of grain. I raised last year one hundred and thirty bales of cotton, three thousand bushels of corn, killed five thousand pounds of meat, and lived at home. We can all do it if we try hard."

"Next year I am going to try corn. I believe in this "rotation plan."

DAWSON'S WELL.

The Virtue of the New Artesian Spring Descanted Upon.

DAWSON, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—Recently THE CONSTITUTION published the analysis of Dawson's artesian water, which was recently furnished by the state chemist, Professor White. A number of our best citizens testify as to the beneficial effects of the water. Mayor W. B. Cheatham, a skillful a physician, said to me to day:

"I have been drinking our artesian water for about two or three months, (since we succeeded in obtaining it), and I have gained steadily in weight and am now fifteen pounds or more heavier than when I began using it. I regard it as a very pure and excellent water."

Dr. W. C. Kendrick, former member of the general assembly says: "Since I began drinking our artesian water, I can eat with impunity, and find I now enjoy perfect health. My weight has steadily increased until I now draw the scales to over two hundred pounds. There is no doubt in my mind but that this water has done me great good, and I do not drink any other water at all except this."

Mr. R. L. Melton, a member of the city council and a prominent merchant, whose store is within a few feet of the well, says:

"I drink this water at all hours of the day, and it has done me a vast deal of good. My health is now excellent, and I am sure this artesian water has contributed much to my system and well-being since I began its use. I think our people will all soon appreciate its excellent properties and drink it altogether."

Ex-state Senator James G. Parks says:

"I commenced the use of this water about a month ago on my return home from Atlanta in December, and its beneficial effects were apparent from the first. I drink it freely all the time, as I keep it at my home, and also go to the well at frequent intervals during the day when up town. My appetite and digestion are good, and my improvement is really marvellous both to my friends and myself. I think this water has greatly benefitted me, and is invaluable."

Dr. C. A. Cheatham, one of the oldest and best physicians in this section of Georgia, says: "This is certainly a very pure water, and I have substituted it for rain water in the preparation of my various proprietary medicines. I think the water also contains medicinal virtues, and I detect sulphuretted hydrogen in it when drank at the well. This doubtless escapes in bottling and shipping it, and hence Professor White, in his analysis of the water, did not discover this element in it when he examined the sample sent him."

If THE CONSTITUTION'S space allowed, the opinions and views of many other citizens could be furnished for publication; but the above suffice to satisfy even the most incredulous that Dawson's artesian water will prove a boon to her people and all who drink its health-giving draughts.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

Three inches of snow fell in Dahlonega.

Barlow Institute, of Adairsville, opened with a larger attendance than ever before at this season.

A social entertainment was given Saturday night at the Austin Institute for young ladies, in Adairsville.

John Long, of Fannin county, was stabbed in the side by a man named Cochran, both of them fighting characters.

Some of the newly elected county officers, of Lumpkin county, have qualified and taken charge of their offices. Judge Williams commences as ordinary like an old stager.

Colonel Capers, of Adairsville, has received an elegant gold mounted orange stick from his old confederate chief. The colonel is completing his reminiscences of the civil service of the confederate government.

What is It?

From the Greensboro, Ga., Journal.

The family of Mr. Frank Stone, who lives near Greensboro, is considerably exercised over a wild animal of some kind, which has been prowling around the premises for some time past. It first began its visits on last Thursday night, and attacked the hounds of Mr. Stone, killing one and disabling several others. The animal, whatever it is, makes a noise something similar to the braying of a jack, only intensified and shorter. Mr. Stone does not believe it to be a wildcat from the noise it makes, and is at a loss to know what kind of a beast it is.

CAMP DOUGLAS.

Some Reminiscences of the Late War Between the States.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

An old ex-confederate soldier, who was for a long time held as a prisoner at Camp Douglas, and who is familiar with the treatment of the northern soldiers at Andersonville, in conversation with an Enquirer-Sun representative last night, gave some reminiscences which will no doubt be read with interest by the public. The south has been greatly slandered and misrepresented as regards the treatment of federal paisoners at Andersonville, yet the account given by this old soldier of the manner in which confederate soldiers were served at Camp Douglas furnishes a comparison in which the north can find nothing to argue in favor of her humane treatment of the so-called rebels who were so unfortunate as to be confined within her prisons.

"Talk about the yankee prisoners being roughly treated at Andersonville," said the old soldier, "why, I can tell you some of the hardships that confederate soldiers at camp Douglas had to endure that will open the eyes of the civilized world. They call the late unpleasantness a 'civil' war, but the treatment we received at camp Douglas was, in many instances, of the most brutal character. I will relate a few instances of how we were punished for so-called offenses of the most trivial nature.

"On one occasion Colonel Sweat, who was in command of the prison, was showing a party of distinguished visitors through the camp. While the party was passing through the square the prisoners cried 'more bread! give us more bread!' This so enraged Sweat that after his visiters had left he had us all drawn up in a line and made us 'point' for half an hour. Pointing, you know, is to stand on your feet and lean forward until the tips of the fingers of one hand toueh the ground, and then remain in that position until your punishment is thought to be sufficient. But this is nothing to compare with other things we had to endure. I have been compelled to stand for an hour at the time holding my hand in the snow because I was accused of violating some frivolous rule of the prison. Prisoners were in some cases made to sit in the snow until they would afterward die from the exposure.

"Hanging prisoners by the thumbs was an every-day practice. I knew one poor fellow who was kept hanging so long that when taken down he died. If prisoners were heard talking in their bunks after sunset they were brought out and hung up by the thumbs.

"On one occasion two men who were bunking in the same berth with me were overheard talking. The guard ordered us out. I was about half sleep and asked him if he was speaking to me. With an oath, he replied that he was, and I was compelled to leave my berth with the other men and ride a scantling for two hours. You cannot imagine how I felt when I was permitted to dismount my keen-back horse unless you have experienced similar punishment. A prisoner was given no hearing when charged with an offense. His guilt was assumed, and he had to undergo whatever punishment a brutal guard desired to inflict.

"The weather at Camp Douglas was intensely cold in winter and the barracks was a veritable skeleton of a building. I remember that at one time it was so cold that the guards left their posts, but the half-starved prisoners were so near frozen that not one of them attempted to escape. When I was first taken to Camp Douglas they used to issue us bread and beef already cooked, but it was not long before the beef was brought in raw, and if cooked at all, we had to cook it ourselves. Many a day, however, we saw no kind of meat, and the prisoners would become so ravenously hungry that they would fight over a dog. Hence so many street gamins scrambling for a nickel. If a visitor came in with a terrier following him, it was seldom that he left without leaving his pet behind him. Some of the men would throw a blanket over the dog and after the visitor had left he would be served up and devoured by the starving men. I have eaten many rat pies while in Camp Douglas, and was only too glad to get them.

"I remember once that a few of us attempted to tunnel our way out of prison. We worked at night and had only one more night's work to do, and we would have been free men again. A hard rain came on the night that we had fixed to make our escape and completely thwarted our plans. We might have succeeded the next night, but a traitor informed against us and we had to undergo the most cruel punishment. On the same day that our tunnel was discovered many others were found, and it was developed that but for the rain the previous night nearly every prisoner in Camp Douglas would have escaped.

"I saw many prisoners who were driven stark mad by the sufferings which they had to endure. I remember once seeing a guard shoot five times at a mad man, but missed him. The guard was not punished at all for thies piece of outrageous inhumanity.

"Talk about the 'horrors of Andersonville.' They were nothing to compare with those of Camp Douglas. The south was not able to care for her prisoners any better than she did. She gave them the best she had, and treated them like human beings. No one would be so bold and reckless as to assert that the prisoners at Camp Douglas got the best treatment and provisions that the north was able to give them.

"I might relate many more instances of cruel treatment received by us at Camp Douglas, but they are of such a character that I know the public would receive them with incredulity."

A REVOLUTIONARY GUN.

A Firearm Which Has Something of a History.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Journal,

Mr. J. Tom Scott, of this city, has a gun that was once the property of the duke of Gloucester, and which figured in the revolutionary war of more than a hundred years ago.

The gun is double-barreled and made of the best of steel. Near the tubes, sunken in the barrels, are two scrolls of purest gold on which is graven "Maker to the Duke of Gloucester." The engraving on these scrolls is still perfect although the gold is considerably scratched.

The gun was first picked up after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1783. It came into the possession of the Stockton family of Princeton, New Jersey. At the death of Commodore Stockton and upon the sale of his personal effects the gun was purchased by Mr. Potter, of Savannah. Subsequently he made a present of it to Mr. Phil Poullain, of this county, who was his son-in-law. At that time it was a flint and steel lock, but Mr. Poullain had Mr. E. H. Rogers of Augusta, to change it to percussion. The stock was old and Mr. Poullain had made from the post of a walnut bedstead a new one, and the trigger guard and shoulder butt were ornamented with silver from dollar pieces.

This historical gun passed into the possession of Mr. Scott, who still owns it. It is a beautiful gun. The solid silver ornaments and guards, the walnut stock and gold scrolls on the barrels make it attractive in appearance as it is interesting as a relic. There can be no doubt that the gun was once the property of the English duke and that it was presented to him by some admiring gunmaker. On account of the history connected with it, the gun would be an interesting relic for some library or museum of curiosities and relics.

A Big Deer Hunt.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Appeal.

A party consisting of Dr. Blain, Messrs. William and Arthur Blain, Captain and Miss Prout, went out last Thursday for a grand deer hunt, in the neighborhood of Mr. John Lamb's place. The party left early and had a big day of it. Some eight or ten deer were "jumped," but only three killed, and strange to relate, all of them by one person, Mr. W. S. Blain, and of them two were killed at a single shot. We don't learn that the fair huntress got a shot, though she guarded her "stand" faithfully. Miss Prout no doubt enjoyed the day anyway, even if she did not have the pleasure of shooting an old buck.

GEORGIA GLIMPSES.

CAUGHT FROM THE HIGHLAND AND THE SEABOARD.

The Americus Horsewhipping—The Wrong Dose Administered—The Killing of Goff by Clarke—A Murderer's Sentence—Stopping at Andersonville—A Mutual Burning.

Lee Galt, of Spring Place, shot seventy-five squirrels in one day.

The residence of W. J. White, of Murray county, has been destroyed by fire.

The merchants of Madison are represented to be on a sound, financial basis.

The Milledgeville Chronicle sounds the following note thus early in the season:

There were over 130,000 pounds meat received at the Central depot last week, and corn and western mules also arrived by car loads. The question is, can our farmers raise cotton enough at 8 to 9½ cents per pound to pay for all these? And meat and corn is still pouring in.

They are having lively times in Americus over the horse whipping of G. W. Murphy. Some time ago it was alleged that Murphy was guilty of slandering the fair fame of a respectable young widow. The lady's friends compelled Murphy to sign a card in which he acknowledged himself to be a liar and a slanderer, and subsequently laid thirty-nine lashes upon his back. Murphy's father, hearing of the affair, has had the parties arrested, among them being Mr. Simon Cohen, who is supposed to be the man who applied the whip. Cohen's stock has been attacked under a ten thousand dollar damage suit, and from appearances it would seem that the lawyers will make the most out of the affair yet.

Mrs. W. F. Swan, of Butts county, was sick. The attending physician left two kinds of medicine to be administered to her—one a preparation of arsenic, and the other a preparation for the relief of headache. The patient was worse, and the physician entered the room in a hurry, picked up the bottle containing arsenic, asking at the same time if it was the headache medicine, to which Mr. Swan replied in the affirmative. The doctor poured out a teaspoonfull and gave it to the patient and Mrs. Swan detected that it was the wrong medicine by the taste. It became necessary at once to relieve her of the deadly poison she had taken by administering emetics.

The ordinary of Randolph county has issued 98 marriage licenses since the 1st of last June.

The Perry Journal gives the following account of the killing of Mose Goff by Rev. C. T. Clark:

Last Friday afternoon, Coroner A. B. Schilling received the intelligence that his services were needed to hold an inquest upon the body of one Moses Goff, who had that day been killed by Mr. C. T. Clark, on the plantation of Mrs. John Adams, about three miles from Hsyneville. Saturday morning Coroner Schilling, accompanied by Hon. M. McLendon, repaired to the scene of the homocide, and an inquest was held, at which the following was in substance the testimony: A dispute had arisen between the negro, Mose Goff, and Mr. Clark, concerning the possession of a key to a cabin on the place in which were the effects of the stepfather of Mose. Marshall Kemp, who, having hired to Mr. Clark, and becoming indebted to him, desired to move. Mose was then on the ground with a wagon to move the goods. Words brought on blows and Mose began using his knife, Mr. Clark defending himself with his bare fists, until he got hold of a piece of paling, which, however, was too rotten to be of any service. Mose then ran to the wagon, and while in the act of taking a piece of plank from it, with which to continue the assault, Mr. Clark picked up and hurled at him a small persimmon stick, one end of which struck him about two inches above and behind the left ear. Mose fell from the wagon and death ensued in a short while from a fracture of the skull. The above was substantiated by all the witnesses at the inquest, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, as follows: "We the jury find that Moses Goff came to his death by a blow from a stick thrown from the hands of Charlie Clark, in self-defense."

Ben Nix, of Terrell county, has been sent to the penitentiary for twenty years, for a murder committed last winter.

There are five prisoners in the Wilkinson county jail.

James Gall, civil engineer, United States America, who inspected the National cemetery at Andersonville, does not approve of clearing the ground between the cemetery and railroad. He thinks it would disfigure the ground and eventually result in bad washes. He is willing, if the railroad will make it a station and place it on their regular time tables, stopping all trains to take or leave passengers, to erect a small ornamental depot, provided with necessary conveniences. The depot will be on government land and erected at government cost.

Charles Yarborough, a notorious Columbia county burglar, is now in jail.

Rock Chapel court ground, in Gwinnett county, had a sensational sale which was theatrical to an uninterested observer. Billy Maguire had levied on a cow belonging to Berry Mills, colored. Saturday being sale day, two daughters of Mills, aged about fourteen and fifteen, objected to the sale. Notwithstanding this the constable went on with the sale: "Going! going! who'll give any more?" "Dat's my cow. Better not sell it," broke in the dusky damsels. "Going, going, gone!" Then the show opened. One of the girls stepped up and loosed the cow, and both took after her to run her off. The officer seeing his undelivered kine scampering off to the detriment of his pocket, gave a snort, pranced around and struck a bee line for the cow at a speed that would have done credit to a locomotive thirty years ago. The sympathizing crowd joined in the chase. Over bushes, stumps, logs and rocks they went, first one and then another's heels in the air, as well as the cow's—oaths and laughter from both men and girls. Finally the cow was tied, but not until one of the girls had left an imprint of her hand over one of the eyes of the officer as a remembrance of the struggle.

Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. J. M. Kay, foreman of Peter's farm in Gordon county, died at her home last Friday morning.

Brunswick Breeze: A domestic broil occurred in the east end yesterday, during which the husband gathered up his wife's clothing and set fire to them. The wife, driven to frenzy, seized a coal oil can and thoroughly saturating the wardrobe of her lord and master applied a lighted match to it, and soon naught but ashes remained to remind either one of their clothing. The couple now only have the suit to their back and realize that anger is a consuming fire.

The meeting of the library association of Brunswick to elect a new board of directors and officers for the year 1885 will be held February 5th—the anniversary of the organization. Although in existence but a year, the association has over 600 bound volumes of choice literature, several hundred pamphlets and a number of the best monthly magazines and daily, weekly and monthly papers—a comfortable reading room in the Kaiser block, good furniture, and has a small surplus fund in its treasury. There are one hundred and thirty paying members.

Miss Lula Hurst has been at her home for more than a week enjoying a rest from the fatigues of her last tour.

Charles Ogletree shot George Moseley, both negroes on Mr. W. H. Westbrook's place, in Monroe county. The two had been together in Ogletree's house, and Moseley, on leaving, took a stick of wood as if he would carry it off. Ogletree's attention was called to it, and he got his pistol and fired at Moseley. The ball struck about the shoulder blade, and was extracted by Dr. Wright. Ogletree claims that it was unintentional; that he intended to fire over Moseley "just for fun." The wounded man, who is doing well, acquits Ogletree of all blame.

Mr. J. N. King, of Carroll county, killed, a few days ago, a hawk which measured 4 feet 5 inches from tip to tip of the wings.

Thomasville Times: Last Friday evening about 4 o'clock one of the heaviest rain storms ever seen in Barnesville occurred. The rain fell in blinding sheets, while the wind seemed as if it would tear up the very foundations of every building in town. It continued with unabated force for about five or ten minutes, when the calm came and all fear was over. It did considerable damage. It moved Dr. Gray's kitchen several feet from its foundation. S. F. Mann's fence was laid by the wayside. The tin awning was blown from the front of Prout's paint shop and carried over in front of Stafford Bialock & Co's store. Mr. Speigle's hen house was carried away killing a large turkey. Two negro cabins in Lick Skillet was blown down. Bill Jenkin's barn was blown down over a horse. The roofing off Henry Chambers & Co. store was carried off. Several glass in Gordon Institute were shattered. Several large pines in the cemetery blown down. Blew Edgar Rogers out of [illegible] store in Granite hall, from there into Stafford's store and back into his room.

Judge A. Middlebrooks is one of Monroe county's most prosperous farmers. He has raised a large family of children, numbering twenty-two, and twelve of that number have married, and he started them in married life in good circumstances. He has five children single. One of them is old enough to marry, though he is very small.

A MIDNIGHT DUEL

On Top of the Blue Ridge—A Romantic Story of the Late War.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

"There is no doubt," said an old soldier yesterday, "that many singular things occur as we journey through life," and he looked as though memory was struggling with some sad feature of his existence. He sighed as he continued: "I remember as though it was yesterday, the march of Hill's corps along the winding Shenandoah up to the famous Luray gap. Who could ever forget that march? The road winding with the beautiful river, and overhung with a majestic chain of Blue Ridge mountains, while across the crystal water the magnificent valley, with it charming cottages dotting the bounteous land with white-like balls of snow robed in flowers. But the most engaging and lovely objects paled into insignificance beside the peerless women of this blessed country, and you may well believe that when the camp was struck that the soldiers lost no time in making their way to the surrounding cottages. Soon the music of the violin was heard, and the shuffling feet kept time to the music, while, for a time, the soldier's face was lit with old time joy. At one of these cottages the belle of the valley reigned supreme, while several southern soldiers vied with each other in paying homage to the queen. Among others were two young soldiers—one from Georgia and the other from Mississippi—who were specially energetic in their attentions, and so marked had this become that those present watched the play with constantly increasing interest, fully believing that both exhibited a case of love at first sight. This surmise on the part of those present was only too true, as the tragic event which followed fully proved. The Georgian seemed to have the lead on the Mississippian, and when the dancers were called to take their places, he led the belle of the valley to a place in the set. At this point the Mississippian was seen to approach the couple and heard to claim the lady's hand for the dance. An altercation ensued, but both were cool, brave soldiers—two of the best shots in the army—who did not believe in a war of words. So it was ended by the Georgian dancing with the lady, and the significant remark of the Mississippian that, "I will see you after this set."

"When the dance was over the Georgian was seen to seek the Mississippian, and together they called each a friend from the crowd and departed. When outside both claimed that an insult had been passed, which could only be wiped out in the blood of the other, and that a duel to the death should be arranged at once. A full moon was just appearing above the tops of the surrounding forest, and I tell you this talk of blood in the silence of the night was anything but pleasant. No argument, however, would avail with these men, so it was arranged that the duel should take place on top of the Blue Ridge, near the centre of the road that passes through the gap; that the weapons should be pistols at fifteen paces, and to fire at or between the words 'one, two, three,' firing to continue until one or both were dead.

"The point was reached, the ground measured off, and the men took their positions without a tremor. The moon shed its pale light down on a scene never to be forgotten. A moment or two and the silence was broken by the signal: "One, two, three." At the word "one" the report of two pistols rang out on the midnight air, but the principals maintained their respective positions. The Georgian's left arm was seen to drop closer to the side, but the Mississippian was immovable, and still held his pistol to the front. Again, a pistol shot was heard, coming from the Georgian, and the Mississippian still held his position, but he did not fire. The Georgian protested that he had not come there to murder him, but no answer was returned. The Mississippian's second approached his principal and found him dead, shot through the eye on the first discharge of the weapons. Death it seems had been instantaneous, so much so as not even to disturb his equilibrium. I may forget some things, but the midnight duel on the top of a spur of the Blue Ridge, with its attendant circumstances, is not one of them."

THE MOUNTAIN OF SILVER.

Nevada in the Shade—Excitement High—Old Cohutta Gives up Her Secret.

From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

The recent discoveries of gold and silver in the Cohutta ranges, fifteen miles east of Dalton, were such as to create a ripple of excitement from Boston to the silver impregnated gulches of Nevada. These findings had been by obscure men but with little knowledge of the means employed to give a booming tendency with a view to speculation. The finding, however, backed by the most favorable assays, from different quarters, were such as to attract an occasional local in the home papers, which, clipped into other papers, gained a general circulation. An occasional inquiry followed, then a wandering looker after the precious stuff. Thus things have gone for ten months.

A party of Boston men have recently, claiming to represent a snug sum of ready cash, anxious for just such an investment, been probing these mountains by what they claim is an infallible test—a patent electrical apparatus.

That the silver is rich has been proven by assays of ore gotten out in the most primitive way, and by those having the advantage of neither scientific or practical knowledge.

These Boston men claim to be experts, with a wide range of mining experience. Their reports have been widely colored by ingenious reporters of our neighboring daily papers; but their positiveness of expression has been such as to warrant very much that has been written. We have no guarantee of the reliability of these men—no knowledge of the good faith of their Aladan-like story. We have puzzled to find a clue by which confidential agents expose the secrets of their trust, without so much as the efficacy of a bribe. The mystery belongs to the Aladin lantern which films the galded hills with threads of silver and rivets the bowels of the earth with golden clasps. These men possess the lantern. The old legend was real enough to find men of avarice, who would have substituted gold for the use of the magic wand created only for fairy beings. Human nature has not since changed. A shrewd man from the east would more than likely realize so much. If we catch the story of these men aright the veing of silver are 1,500 feet wide, 8 miles long, and clinched with the level of the sea. The mines are worth $20,000,000. The fair Arabian never excited the curiosity of her passion-fatal over with a more magical story. The reporters say that large smelting works will be reared in Dalton. They might have punctuated the headlines with rare brilliants, and rounded the bold paragraphs with curves of silver. Viewing this whole matter in the light of a modern developer, we could not have curbed our temperament, in a less glowing strain than to have found the man who stole away the chartered rights of the Dalton and Morganton railroad, besmattered his brains with a golden mallet and then bridled these mountains with a line of silver rails. The idea would have been nice, and then, when men were gorged with the precious metal, the railroad would be utilized in transporting the corn, wheat, hay, cotton, marble, talc, etc., which are so abundant, to an outside world.

We take no flippant view of this matter. We know that the silver is there in precious quantities. There is, also, silver, for that matter, in a few miles of Dalton. It will be sought by men who have money to work it. But the thing has been over-done. This is hurtful.

The Argus does not desire to induce a rush of poor miners to this section, with disappointment and possible suffering as their only reward.

These mines are private property. The owners have got their sights away up on them. It is best that people should not be too sanguine. They should not refuse good offers. The country should not lose a crop on account of it.

COLUMBIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S BEAUTIFUL METROPOLIS.

A City Whose Charms Have Captivated the Eye, and Whose Advantages as a Health Resort are Now Becoming Known—The News of the Day Throughout South Carolina, Etc.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25.—[Special.]—Columbia, on account of the rectangularity of its streets, is not inaptly called the "Chessboard city." Beyond question it is an admirably streeted town. The surveyor of the city must have been an adept in geometry, for all the streets are laid off with mathematical regularity. The broad avenues, lined on either side with many varieties of ornamental shade trees, give the place somewhat of a rural aspect, but the many imposing public buildings and elegant private residences, confer upon it the character of a city. By virture of its versatile attractions and extraordinary natural advantages, Columbia is assuredly entitled to rank among the principal cities of the south. Unquestionably, it is the most promising city in South Carolina. In the year 1787 Columbia was created the capitol of the state. Anterior to that time Charleston enjoyed that honor. In three years from now Columbia's one hundredth birthday will occur. At this early day I throw out the suggestion that it will be proper and advisable for this event to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. The centennial of the capital's birth should certainly be signalized by an imposing celebration. It is estimated that Columbia now has a population of about 14,000. If our hopes are realized the city will possess not less than thrice that number of inhabitants ere its centennial year is reached. The prospects are so bright that Columbia seems bound to forge ahead and outstrip her sister cities of Wilmington, Charleston and Augusta.

In many respects Columbia is now ahead of the cities named.

As a pleasure retreat and health resort it is certainly superior to them all. The climate of Columbia is unsurpassed. It is mild and equable—a medium between that of Florida and Virginia, combining the advantages of both. As far back as our meteorological record carries us the difference between the coldest and hottest summers has ranged between 88° and 94°, and that between the coldest and mildest winters, for a few particular days, from 60° to 21°, the thermometer rarely falling below freezing point, and indicating an annual mean of 67° Fahrenheit. Take Columbia the year round, it is a much warmer place than Atlanta, albeit that the latter is some eighteen miles further south. As attractive as is Columbia in other regards, its healthfulness must prove its principal charm. This section of the state is eminently salubricus, presenting as it does a favorable exhibit of all the features essential to health, such as elevation, drainage, dryness of air and exemption from epidemic and malarial visitations. Situated so high on sandy and porous soil which drinks in the rain and prevents humidity of atmosphere, and the noxious influence consequent upon the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter; removed far from the miasmic generation of stagnant marshes and ponds; with a vegetation unproductive of matter inimical to health, and possessing an affluence of fine spring water, distributed in pipes throughout the city, Columbia is comparatively free from zymatic diseases and absolutely so from those of a malignant or epidemic character. Cholera, yellow fever and similar diseases, though more than once brought here, have never been known to spread; whilst innumerable witnesses testify to the advantages to be derived from a residence here, in the treatment of that class of diseases which depend for their cure upon climatic influences, such as pulmonary affections—including consumption, bronchitis and asthma—or upon a change of climate, as dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases and rheumatism. It is claimed by the physicians of Columbia—and there are several distinguished ones here—that the city is the healthiest of its size in the United States. The mortality reports recently published in THE CONSTITUTION bear out Columbia's medical men and prove the justness of their proud boast. Northern invalids and tourists now sojourning here who have spent winters in Florida, California and the famed Aiken, assert that Columbia is equal in every way and superior in many particulars to any of these places. Every year Columbia is becoming more and more popular as a winter resort. Anent the merit of Columbia in this regard I quote from the admirable address of Colonel S. A. Pearce, president of the Columbia board of trade, reference to which has already been made in this correspondence:

As a health resort, Columbia is becoming every year more popular, and had we such hotels as can be found in Florida, thousands of visitors would stop here on their way to and from that winter resort, while many would make this their winter home.

Our climate is preferable to that of Florida and the season is longer. Here the visitor finds social and public amusements, colleges, public schools and libraries, churches of every denomination, broad streets, lined with overhanging trees, beautiful gardens and comfortable residences, a well-governed, or derly and cleanly city.

The need of a thoroughly appointed hotel and a spacious and complete sanatarium in this city is sorely felt. Columbia wants a mammoth new hotel, with all the latest comforts and modern improvements, capable of housing five or six hundred guests. Were I a capitalist, I would not hesitate to put my money into such an enterprise. I am confident it would prove profitable. It is to be hoped that some moneyed men will embark in the business and supply the long-felt want. There is no reason why a stock company could not be formed for the purpose. A Boston gentleman who spends every winter here, was talking to me a short while ago on this subject. He expressed the opinion that Columbia will soon supersede Jacksonville and Aiken as a health resort; that just as soon as the city is provided with adequate hotel accommodations it will draw immense crowds. It is rumored that Mr. Burnham, the proprietor of the new Brighton hotel, on Sullivan's island, will purchase the residence of Colonel A. C. Haskell, situated on the summit of Taylor's hill, the highest point in the city, and will convert it into an elegant winter hotel. Should this prove true a good thing it will be for Columbia.

Columbia Items.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25.—[Special.]—The South Carolina penitentiary now contains about 950 convicts.

The graded schools of this city now have in regular attendance nearly 1,400 pupils.

The First Presbyterian building, which was dismantled by a cyclone about ten years ago, is soon to be repaired.

Carl Schurz expressed the opinion that nowhere in the south had he found a more attractive city than Columbia.

Several progressive planters in the neighborhood of Columbia will try tobacco culture this year.

Dr. May, the eminent scholar and friend of popular education, will deliver a free lecture in this city next Monday night.

The various churches of Columbia were well attended to-day, and some excellent sermon were preached.

Mr. Thornton, a farmer who lives six miles from Columbia, declares he has discovered a gold mine on his place.

The Governor's Guards are drilling assiduously as a preparation for their trip to Washington to participate in the ceremonies attending Cleveland's inauguration.

Dr. L. G. Paulsen, an eminent German astronomer of the Berlin royal observatory, was in Columbia yesterday on his way to Aiken.

Professor Joseph Hart Denck, the pianist, and his wife are visiting their friends in Columbia.

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It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

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"NOONTIDE OF LIFE."

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

"Tell Me O Thou Whom My Soul Loveth, Where Thou Makest My Flocks to Rest at Noon"—"Adoniram You Will Yet be a Great Man"—An Able and Beautiful Discourse.

BROOKLYN, January 25.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the subject, "Noontide of Life." At the opening of the service he read the names of a large number of people recently connected with the church. Passages of scripture appropriate to the subject presented were expounded. The opening hymn was:

> "Blow ye the trumpet! Blow
> The gladly solemn sound.
> Let all the nations know
> To earth's remotest bound
> The year of jubilee is come.
> Return ye ransomed sinners home."

The text was from Solomon's song 1.7: "Tell me O thou whom my soul loveth, where thou makest my flocks to rest at noon."

Reference is here made, said Dr. Talmage, to the habit of shepherds who at about 12 o'clock in the day lead their sheep under the shadows of trees and of rocks and by cool streams and let them repose. It is a noonday scene and typical of human life at the meridian. About a hundred letters of birthday congratulations from all professions and occupations and from all lands of Christendom remind me that I am fifty-three years of age. It is with me the warmth, the light, the vigor of a July noonday. My sermon shall be about life at meridian, how it seems to me now and how it seems as I look backward and forward. Albert Barnes, after he had reached the seventies preached a memorable sermon about the evening of life. You have heard scores of sermons about the morning of life. To-day we discuss the noontide.

If you want to know how life seems to me now, I answer it is very bright. I have had dark days, sad days, tumultuous days, but there is now not one cloud on my sky. I would rather be here than anywhere else. My surroundings suit me exactly. Except yours, I have the best family in all the world. My friends are kind and sympathetic. The world to me is a most desirable abode. I have nothing against the weather, for if it be cold I have fuel and stout apparel, and if it be hot I flee to the mountains. I have no indictment to present against anything or anybody. After all the contests in which I have engaged there is not a being with whom I would willingly; yea gladly, shake hands. The top of the hill of life is in some respects the best part of the road. Climbing up the steep is tough work. We slip and stumble and fall back. In all occupations and professions there are drudgeries and fierce rivalries at the start. We worry and fret at small antagonisms. We fear we shall never come to proper appreciation. Climbing the long hill we pant and get out of breath and feel faint and are tempted to lie down in the bower of lazy indulgence.

Our fears at such time are augmented by evil prophecies of people who seem to think they are doing good service by setting back the young. "DeWitt," said a comrade to me as I was walking with him one day, during our theological studies, "DeWitt, unless you change your style of thought and expression, you will never get a call to any church in Christendom." And I suppose you have all been met on the first side of the hill of life by people who said, "Don't! don't!" "You can't! you can't!" "Quit! quit!" Every young man finds ten disheartenments to one round word of good cheer.

But after awhile we get to the top of the hill, and in comparative tranquility and repose we look both ways. It is just three miles from cradle to grave—youth, the first mile; manhood, the second mile; old age, the third mile. Standing on the hilltop of the second mile, my profoundest emotion is that of gratitude to God for that in His undeserved mercy I have escaped all physical ills, having missed but one service since I entered my profession through ill health, and that twenty-four years ago. I would be the worst ingrate on earth did I not first of all testify to the divine goodness, while many a man a hundred fold more consecrated than I have been has gone staggering under burdens of pain that often incapacitated him for duties for which he was otherwise grandly equipped. Standing here on the top of the hill of life, having come up one side and before I go down the other side I wish to declare that life to me is a happiness, a rapture, an ecstacy. If the desperate theory of the atheists should be true and that annihilation comes after this life, and that the sepulchre, instead of being as we believe, the roadside inn where we pause for the night to resume in the morning our journey, fully rested and among grander prospects, is really the abolition both of soul and body. I am nevertheless glad that I live, and that I live here, and that I live now.

There is a great deal of wholesale slander of the world. It has been fearfully abused. Travelers on the mountain curse its chill, and voyagers on the sea curse its restlesslesss, and people say it is a miserable, old, mean, disgusting world, and from pole to pole it has been calumniated. And if the maltreated world should bring a libel suit against all who have slandered it, there would not be gold enough in the mountains to pay the damages or penitentiaries enough to hold the offenders. Not content with denouncing the world, its stellar and solar neighbors are maligned and the sun is belabored at one time because it is too ardent and another time because it is too distant. But I have found out that when things go wrong the fault is not with the sun or moon or stars or the meteorological conditions, but with myself. From the reports that come to us from the astronomical observatories there is not another world in the universe, except heaven, which compares with this as a comfortable and convenient stopping place. Some of them are all water and some of them all rock, and some of them all fire, and some are swept of electric tempests and upheaved of volcanoes that throw continents into the air with one jerk. And if Dr. Chalmers's theory that other worlds are inhabited is true, I am sorry for them, and wish that their agonized climates may become elysian, and that their unfortunate inhabitants may, after awhile, have as genial skies as those that upholster us, and as blushing sunsets and a morning like ours, in which the archangel of sublimity and power spreads his pinions across cloud and mountain and sea, incubating a new day. Before God launched this ship of a world from the dockyard of eternity, He so splendidly fitted it up, the cabins, the masts and the wheelhouses and the docks, though it now lies beating upon the breakers through man's poor pilotage, it is magnificent still, and good angels, and good men are at work trying to get the old ship off the rocks, aed it will not be long before the wreckers with their pulleys and tugs will have done their work and heaven and earth will hear the cry: "She floats! she floats!" I am glad that in such a pleasant world the heavenly shepherd makes his flocks to rest at noon.

But, having told you how life seems to me as I stand on the hill top of my journey, you want to know how it seems to me when I look back, and when I look forward. The first thing a traveller does after getting to a hilltop, and after having recovered his breath, is to look all around about him, and he says, "There is the winding road by which I came up, and yonder is the winding road by which I shall go down." So I put my outspread hand to my forehead to shade my eyes from the noonday sun and to concenter my vision and look toward the road I have already traveled, and I see way down in the dim distance at the start of the journey something quite small, and it trembles, and vibrates, and rocks. Oh, yes! I guess what it it. I know what it is. A cradle! Then I turn and look at the road descending the hill, and still keep my outspread hand to my forehead, so as to shade my eyes from the noonday sun, and concenter my vision, and I see something at the foot of the road I am yet to travel. That something neither trembles nor vibrates, nor rocks. It is perfectly still. It is white. And the ground about it is a little raised. Oh, yes! I guess what it is. I know what it is. A grave! What have I learned by the journey up hill?

First, that nothing is accomplished without hard work. My life has been prosperous to the last degree, but I have not had any good luck. I have heard people talk about a streak of good luck. I never in my life had one streak of good luck. But I have had a good God watching me and helping and guiding me, and correcting my mistakes, and when I worked hard He blessed me and when I was lazy He did not bless me. Whether my work has amounted to anything or not I must leave others to judge, but for the last thirty years I have worked up to my full capacity of endurance, and if I have gone away to rest it was merely to get ready to work, and this work all accomplished against the full protest of my nature, for I am naturally the laziest man that was ever born. But I am afraid of indolence as any reformed inebriate was ever afriad of the wine cup. He knows that one cup would fling him back into inebriacy and if I should take one good long pull at nothing to do, I fear I would stop forever. Young men just starting life, I give you my solemn testimony that nothing is accomplished without hard work, continuous work, everlasting work.

I have also learned in my journey up the hill that all the events of one's life are linked together. The chain of life is made up of a great variety of links, and small links, iron links, gold links, beautiful links, ugly links, solemn links and mirthful links, but they are all part of one chain of destiny. The minute made up of sixty links. The day made up of twenty-four links. The year of three hundred and sixty-five links. And all these are fastened in an endless chain which works and slips through the hand of an all-governing God. No one event set apart from other events. People say: "It is my day off". You never have a day off. Nothing is off. In the last century a shoemaker's son puts down a bundle of shoes by the roadside to study a flower of the field and put in his hat for preservation a moth that he wants more deliberately to study. You say: "Who cares for anything as unimportant as that?" You will care for it when I tell you that that was the dawn of a life which was afterward to translate the Bible into thirty versions and became the greatest of Orienial linguists, the governments of the earth compelled to reverence the name of William Carey. A straight line of events from the shoemaker's boy examining a weed by the roadside to the world-renowned Christian scholar.

An American clergyman had a son, Adoniram, of wonderful brightness. The father used to pat him on the head and say: "Adoniram, you will be a great man yet," and the boy was spurred on in his ambition; studied Latin until he was called "old Virgil dug up." The brightest worldly prospects opened before him, but one day the boy came across a book entitled "Embassy to Aba" and it revolutionized all his thoughts, and he resolved to become a missionary to Burmah. After awhile the family were discussing the worldly prospects of this son in his presence, the father said: "Adoniram, Dr. Griffin has been here to-day wanting you to become his colleague in Boston," and the mother and sisters were congratulating themselves that they would have Adoniram so near home. Then he told them of the book he had read, and of the fact that he was going to spend his life preaching Christ in dark and cruel Burmah. The boy's picking up that one book seemed to be an insignificant event, but it began the glorious career of Adoniram Judson.

So, in all your lives, the insignificant is the momentous, and matters that seemed of no account decide for all of us our temporal and eternal destiny, and your coming here this morning which was perhaps not long premeditated, and accidentally as you think, is of more importance to you than any event in the last ten centuries or the final destruction of the world, because it is going to decide where you will be after all the worlds shall be demolished, some by collision and some by explosion, some by fracture and some by cyclone, some by frost and some by conflagration; all gone but two, and those two rolling on, the one through cycles and immensities of rapture and the other rolling on through cycles and immensities of pang; rolling up, rolling up; rolling down, rolling down; two worlds—the one a charred and the other an irradiated sphericity.

If you continue to ask me how the past appears to me, I reply, it appears like four or five picture galleries running into each other, a Dusseldorf, a Louvre, a Luxembourg, their corridors adjoining. Boyhood gallery, church gallery, home gallery.

In the boyhood gallery are the faces of schoolmates and collegemates. I shut my eyes and my memory walks through that gallery. I see them now, flying kites, playing ball, trundling the hoop, ranging the woods for nuts, coasting the hill-side, or, later, with me bending over lexicons and algebras and trigonometries. The most of these companions are departed. A large number of those who were not positively Christians, died dissipated and perished in sin before thirty years of age. The wine cup with its sharp edge cut the jugular vein of their immortal soul. Poor fellows! They tried the world without God and the world slew them. Splendid fellows! What foreheads for brain! what muscle for strength! and what endearing letters they got from home and how they carried off the bouquets on commencement day! But they made the terrific, the fatal mistake of thinking religion a superfluity, and they are in the picture gallery not so much as canvass as sculpture—Laocoons writhing and struggling in vain until muscles snap and eyes start from their sockets amid the crushing folds of horrors serpentine and ghastly. Satan hath a fastidious appetite and he flings the naturally vulgar into the trough to fatten his swine, but says: "Bring to my golden plate the clearest brain and the gentlest heart and the finest nature. I relish delicate morsels. For such viands I have keenest appetite and my knife cuts through the lusciousness. Pour into my chalice the richest blood of my victims. Pour it up to the rim. A few more drops now until it bubbles over. There now, that will do. Oh, this infernal banquet of choice souls. Ha, ha! I smack my lips with the potion. Let common demons take the coarser natures, give me, who am the king of all diabolism, the jolliest and the gladdest and the rarest of all the immortal sacrifice. Ha! ha!"

Here also in my memory is the church gallery of departed ones to whom I ministered—Bellville gallery, Syracuse gallery, Philadelphia gallery, Brooklyn gallery. These figures appear to me in frames of hosanna and hallelujah. Sweet spirits. Glorious spirits. Transported spirits. Spirits blest. Expiring children with the face of Raphaels Madonnas Octogenarians with patriarchal demeanor and look that made one think that Elijah, safely arrived, had sent back his fiery chariot for another passenger. Fair maidens whose last hours were a transfiguration, young men going out of life with anthems on the lip and the flash of pearline portals in their eye.

Here also in my memory is the home gallery. Oh, how dear the faces, old faces and young! Faces more and more haloed by the recession of years. Faces into which we looked when we sat on their lap. Faces that looked up at us while they sat in our lap. Faces wrinkled with old age. Faces all a-flush with infantile jocundity. Faces that wept. Faces that laughed. Faces that disappeared. Faces gone.

But, you ask, as I stand on top of the hill, how does the other road look, the one that winds down to the white marble slab at the foot. I answer, the road to travel seems brighter than the one passed. I would not want to live life over again as many wish. We would do no better next time than we did this. The fact is, the life we have had was lived over by five hundred other people whom we know, and if we did not improve by those five hundred experiences we would not improve by our own. If we who have come to the noontide of life, the twelve or one o'clock could be put back to six o'clock in the morning we would simply repeat the previous journey. I would not want to go back and pick up the old burdens and fight the old battles and weep over the same graves.

But, says some one, you don't know what may be ahead of misfortune or trial or duty. Of course not. But if I have a railroad journey of a thousand miles to travel, and for the first five hundred miles I have found the tracks solid and the bridges safe and the conductors competent and the engineers wide awake, it increases my confidence for the other five hundred miles. For this life I believe I have a through ticket, and though the track may wind this way and that, and there may be dark tunnels to traverse and we may occasionally switch off to let some other train pass, and we may sometimes have a hot box and pass places where the red flag bids us slow up, we are to come out at the right place. Whatever our duties and trials are we shall be able to meet them.

The late Willard Parker, the renowned surgeon, had a case of goitre brouget to him for treatment. The patient was several times a millionaire. A million dollars was offered the surgeon if he would perform the operation and warrant the safety of the patient. He said: "I cannot warrant anything, but I will do the best I can." My friend said to him: "How did you feel when you undertook the surgery?" He said: "My hand trembled fearfully until my knife touched the place and then my nerves were steel, and without a tremor and without any excitement I went through the successful operation."

So we may tremble and feel unfit to meet the responsibilities of this life, but when the time comes God will hold our hand and we shall come through without purturbation, strong in the strength of Christ our Lord.

And then, notwithstanding all the balderdash of the infidels and free-thinkers and atheists and nothingists about the great future, I still believe that our life here is only a small fragment of an unending existence. The three miles that make up this life are not an inch long compared with what hereafter shall open.

[That picture gallery ahead is brighter and more thrilling than the picture gallery behind. Indeed we take down the best pictures of the earthly gallery and go up on step-ladder of amethyst and hang them on the burnished walls of heaven. Look! There is Christ! For earthly galleries Rubeus painted Him and Cuyp and Correggio painted Him and Tintoret painted Him and Benjamin West painted Him and Dore painted Him, but this eclipses all and is the master-piece of heaven. Look! There is Paul, the hero of Sanhedrim and Agrippa's court, and Mars Hill and Nero's infamy, and who shook his chained fist in the face of teeth-chattering royalty. Look! There is Joshua, the man who postponed sundown, and Vashti whose veil the profligacy of a Persian court could not lift or tear. Behold them all along the corridors—David with his harp and Miriam with her cymbals and Zachariah with his scroll and St. John with his seven vials and the resurrection angel with his trumpet. Yea, there are our transported loved ones, the cough gone from the throat, the weariness from the limbs, the languor from the eye, the wanness from the cheek. Let us go up and embrace them. Let us go up and live with them. From this hill-top of my journey I catch a glimpse of the hill-top where all sorrow and sighing shall be done away with. May God make that place to us a reality.

Full faith in it gave old Dr. Tyng the strength to stand by the casket of his darling son whose arm had been torn off by a threshing machine, mortification and death ensuing, and speak with supernatural composure. That sustained Martin Luther till he buried his favorite child without a tear. That made one of the old dying saints say she saw written all over the sky the letter W, and when asked what she thought it meant, she said: "W stands for welcome." That makes the plainest shroud the embroidery of a king's palace. O, heaven, swing open the gates! O, heaven, roll this way one of thy anthems! O, heaven, flash upon us a vision of thy lustre.

A ship from India coming toward the coast of France had for crew some French sailors who had been absent from France for many years. As they came in sight they leaped and skipped the decks with joy, pointing out to each other the spires of the churches they had attended in childhood and the hills on which they had played, and they became quite uncontrolable and when they entered the port and saw on the wharves fathers and mothers and wives and families calling them by name, the sailors could be kept no longer on board, but leaped to the shore, so that another crew had to be employed to bring the ship to her moorings. So heaven, our fatherland, will after awhile be so fully in sight that we can see its hills and its temples and its foliage, and our friends there shall call to us and we will spring to the shore, and with them go up the grassy banks, leaving this old sh p of a world to other crews, our voyaging on the rough seas having ended forever.

> "Rocks and storms I'll fear no more
> When on that eternal shore.
> Drop the anchor, furl the sail,
> I am safe within the veil."

Complicated Litigation.

From the Monroe Ga., Advertiser.

Cabaniss, in this county, has been the scene of some extraordinary litigation recently. The parties litigant are Rev. Jesse Mays and Mr. Jephtha Castleberry. They had six cases before a justice court five days, and then brought them before three arbitrators—Messrs. L. A. Ponder, James T. Goggans and J. M. Coleman. These arbitrators began their sitting Monday week and continued till Friday night, and then adjourned till Wednesday. On the last named day five of the cases were settled. The cases were as follows:

Castleberry sued Mays for $10 damages alleged to have been committed by the latter's stock. He got a verdict of $6, but there was a set-off of $5 for damage proved to have been done to a cow on getting her out of the field—this reduced the net amount of the verdict to $1.

Mays sued Castleberry for $3.50 worth of rails moved from a line of fence. He lost.

Mays sued Castleberry for four dollars damages to stock. He got one dollar.

Castleberry sued Mays on account for fourteen dollars, and got seven dollars and a quarter.

Castleberry had a judgment against Mays for eight dollars, and it was levied on two bales of cotton. Mays put in a plea of illegality, which was dismissed.

The last case, Castleberry against Mays, was withdrawn.

It has been estimated that the cost of these suits will amount to more than the verdicts rendered; that the arbitrators' fees will amount to two and a half times as much, and the lawyers' fees to several times as much.

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1	do	do		25,000
1	do	do		10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000		12,000
5	do	2000		10,000
10	do	1000		10,000
20	do	500		10,000
100	do	200		20,000
300	do	100		30,000
500	do	50		25,000
1000	do	25		25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750		6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by or express (all sums of five dollars and upwards by express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Louisiana State Lottery
For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address
Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky.
Amounts of $5.00 and over, by Express at my expense.

TO BUILDERS.
WE WILL FURNISH
Granite, Sills, Coping, Curbing, Flagging and all kinds of
DRESSED STONE
for buildings or ornamental work at prices that can't be beat—out of the best Granite in Georgia. All kinds of
PAVING, MASONARY AND EXCAVATIONS
done on short notice. 3,000 yards of Lynch Quarry Stone for sale cheap.
Parties who want anything in our line will save money by calling on us, 9½ Peachtree street,
tf S. H. VENABLE & CO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER—ONE who is accustomed to a country weekly, immediately. Must be sober and trustworthy. Good wages, light work. Address Peeples & Wilson, publishers Herald, Lawrenceville, Ga. su mo we

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY TO TAKE a route for The Constitution. Apply at business office at 12 o'clock to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED—A PHARMACIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia college, having 8 years experience, desires a position. Can furnish first class references. Address A. B. Norcross, Montgomery, Al su mo

WANTED SITUATION—Female.

WANTED—BY A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALified, a position as teacher in a family. Address P. O. Box 124, Troy, Ala.

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

BOARDERS CAN SECURE DELIGHTFUL rooms at 152 Whitehall st., at reasonable rates; young men in single rooms. Kept by Mrs. Cannon formerly of the Cannon house. 6t

BOARDING—PERSONS WISHING GOOD BOARD and comfortable rooms, convenient to churches and business will please call at 132 south Forsyth street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. thurs sat mon

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—250,000 BRICK, ONE-THIRD LIGHT and two-thirds hard, delivered on cars in Marietta. Bids will be received up to Thursday afternoon. Apply to Geo. R. Eager, Marietta, Ga. d t f

WANTED—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—A NICE BRICK STORE ON MARIetta, near Walton, at a reasonable rent, on or before March 1. Address at once "Store," Constitution. 3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON DAVIS STREET on long credit installments. Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, OUR entire stock of general merchandise on easy terms to good men; annual sales, one hundred thousand dollars; corner store. Address P. O. box No. 7, Gainesville, Georgia. th fr mon

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THOSE NICE SIX ROOM cottages, No. 71 Smith st., near Whitehall st. Apply to Dr. Marvin, 365 Whitehall street. jan25—tf

FOR RENT—Rooms.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES—THREE ADjoining first class front rooms, over Maddox & Rucker's warehouse, for rent or lease at reduced prices, with all modern improvements. Call and examine at once, they are under the shadow of the electric light at the Constitution.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 33 PEACHTREE ST. Apply to Wellhouse Sons. 1w

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED—$5.00 REWARD AND NO questions asked, will be paid for the return of a yellow setter bitch, which strayed from the store of Simons & Drummond, December 24, 1885. su mo

PERSONAL.

DISSOLUTION AND SALE—I HAVE THIS DAY sold my interest in the business at 224 West Peters street, to G. W. Hull & Son, who assume all liabilities of the former firm of G. W. Hull & Co., and I can fully recommend them as being thoroughly competent business gentlemen, and well worthy the confidence and patronage of the public. Respectfully J. C. Fuller. 3t

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

Dropsy Treated Free!
DR. H. H. GREEN,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
A SPECIALIST FOR ELEVEN YEARS PAST
Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
Some may cry humbug without knowing any thing about it. Remember it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse made regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly all gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week.
Send for ten days treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, age, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet containing testimonials, questions, etc.
Ten days treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy fits positively cured.
H. H. GREEN, M D., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
mon wky

DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1885.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE FIRM OF JACK, Ward & Co., doing business at No. 36 Whitehall street, is hereby dissolved.
JACK, WARD & CO.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE undersigned at the same place, who will pay all the liabilities of the former firm and who alone is authorized to receive moneys due said firm.
D. J. WARD.

SAM SING LEE, NEW CHINESE LAUNdry, No. 28 Peachtree st. Strictly first class washing and ironing. General washing, 75c per dozen; shirts, 10c each; cuffs, 5c per pair; collars, 3c each, 2 for 5c, or 30c per dozen, at above number, or, Wa Hing, 16 Whitehall st. Same price both places. 1 mo

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15, 1885.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name and style of Langston & Crane, is this day dissolved by the death of Benjamin E. Crane.
The surviving partners will wind up and settle the partnership business, as directed by the law and the partnership articles.
THOS. L. LANGSTON, Surviving Partner.

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1885.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING December 31, 1886, has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Wholesale Grocery, and Cotton Factorage business, under the firm name of Langston & Woodson.
George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital to the common stock.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Special.
THOS. L. LANGSTON,
STEWART F. WOODSON,
General Partners
mon

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, JANUARY 26, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m., , with local rains, followed by fair and colder weather, westerly winds.

IT is said that Ben Butler wears the most costly overcoat in the country. It has another feature which has not been mentioned, in that it is reversible. Ben is the most notorious turn-coat of the age.

THE developments of Sunday but confirm ed the extent of the damage and deepened the mystery of the terrible explosion in the London public buildings. The parties who were arrested on suspicion have been released, and nothing short of an Atlanta detective can unravel the skein.

DURING the great excitement into which England has been thrown by the touch of dynamite, it is not forgotten that General Stewart's position in the desert, hemmed in by cut-throat Arabs, is anything but satisfactory. It is now eight days since the battle of Abu Klea Wells, and no tidings have been received.

MR. TRENHOLM, at the request of Mr. Nimmo, has prepared an article on the cotton lands of the south, which presents some remarkable facts. He asserts that cotton lands maintain fertility almost without exhaustion, and that by improved methods of culture not only will seven-million bale crops be kept up, but that that object will be attained without any increase of acreage.

ALABAMA is usually very staid on Sunday, observing the quiet which is so becoming to that day. Yesterday, however, an exception was made to the rule when enthusiastic crowds cheered old liberty bell as it was born on its mission of peace to New Orleans. Its presence was greeted in Montgomery, the first capital of the late confederacy, by an assemblage of five thousand persons, and an eloquent speech was delivered by one of the visiting aldermen.

DYNAMITE AND OTHER DEVILTRY.

The recent exploits of the dynamite wing of the Fenians in London is well calculated to shock and alarm the civilized world.

In Russia, Germany, France, England and even here in the United States, the dangerous classes are preparing for armed resistance to law and order.

The real or imaginary grievances at the bottom of this lawlessness, are not entirely political in their nature. It is simply another outbreak of the old struggle between order and anarchy, between the rich and the poor, between civilization and barbarism.

The emancipation of the serfs, and wild legislation, did not check nihilism in Russia. Gladstone's pacific policy in England, has only caused blood to be wastefully spilled at home and abroad. In America such men as Herr Most boldly advocate communism, and advise the use of daggers and dynamite.

It is impossible to conciliate men who think they have everything to gain and nothing to lose in periods of anarchy and revolution. The only way to deal with them is to lock them up. If desperate outlaws are willing to use dynamite in London, they will not hesitate to use it in our large cities. It may show our confidence in the glory and strength of our free institutions to ignore these miscreants and their plans, but it is the part of wisdom to take the proper steps in time to guard the public peace.

The instinct of self-preservation warns us to stamp out communism and dynamiteism, and every other ism that menaces civilization, law and order. This is a duty which we owe to our neighbors across the water and to ourselves.

A DISREPUTABLE NEWSPAPER.

The New York Mail and Express pays a feeling tribute to the Iowa State Register as a distinguished republican organ. The Register, it seems, has recently been able to purchase a new outfit, and the Mail and Express makes that fact the excuse for eulogizing its Iowa contemporary. It also says a good word for Clarkson, the editor of the Register, referring to him as if he were one of the saints of the republican party.

We desire to call the attention of the Mail and Express to the fact that its notice of the Iowa Register and its eulogy of Clarkson are in the interest of bad morals. Clarkson has taken pains to make his paper the vehicle of falsehoods, and he has shown that he prefers a lie to the truth.

Shortly after the election of Cleveland, the Iowa State Register printed a bogus telegram purporting to come from Atlanta, stating that as soon as the news of Cleveland's election was received, a confederate flag was displayed from the "dome" of the state capitol. Not satisfied with this, Clarkson printed with the telegram a cut of the "dome" of the capitol together with the so-called confederate flag—the stars and bars, instead of the cross.

We have never been able to discover whether Clarkson manufactured this bogus telegram in his office, or whether he stole it from one of his republican exchanges, but he has made himself responsible for the lie by refusing to correct it. Even his cut was a lie, for there is no dome to the state capitol, and the flag in Clarkson's picture was not the confederate flag.

Now—although Clarkson's attention has been called to this matter—he has allowed the lie to go uncorrected. He has allowed his readers to remain under the belief that a confederate flag was hoisted over the capitol building in Atlanta as soon as it became reasonably certain that the democratic candidate was elected. It was supposed that Clarkson had allowed himself to be imposed on in this matter; but this, it seems, was a mistake, and there is now no reason to doubt that he was the author of the bogus dispatch. At any rate, he has made himsel responsible for the lie, and his conduct warrants the belief that he desires to be known as its author.

Under these circumstances we do not see how a respectable republican newspaper like the Mail and Express can conscientiously commend Clarkson's paper to the public. We are not prejudiced against Clarkson's paper because it is a republican paper, but because it prints lies, and when its editor finds out that they are lies he makes himself responsible for them by refusing to correct them. Healthy partisanship is one thing, and deliberate falsehood another and quite a different thing.

We do not propose, however, that the lies and misrepresentations which appear in Clarkson's paper shall go altogether uncorrected, and, to this end, THE CONSTITUTION has set about securing a circulation among the honest republicans of Iowa. To some this may seem to be an up-hill business; but we have had some very gratifying returns from that state. In Iowa, the great majority of the republicans are honest as well as intelligent. They earnestly desire to know the truth about the south. Wherever THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION has made its appearance a club of subscribers has been the result. We have also received a great many letters from prominent Iowa republicans, and we think that, in the end, Clarkson will find that it would have been more profitable to tell his readers the truth than to deliberately deceive them by refusing to correct a malicious lie.

THE czar of Russia ought to telegraph his congratulations and sympathies to London.

IT is to be hoped that Senator Bayard will not forget that the British government has an infallible remedy for dynamite right at hand. It can at any moment give the Irish people good government. That is all they want.

ACCORDING to the Boston Traveller, the people of this country are certain to have hard times every few years as long as they continue to spend $1,400,000,000 annually for whiskey, beer and the taxes thereon. This is an enormous drink bill for a people whose food and dress bill is only $1,250,000,000 a year. Over-production is not what hurts us. It is our over-consumption of whisky and under-consumption of food and clothing. If our working people had put their drink money in their pockets during the past five years they would be tolerably flush just at present.

A VERMONT young man who maliciously punched a young lady in the side with the end of an umbrella, has been compelled to run away to avoid prosecution. He is another instance of a prod-the-gal son.

THE recent death of Captain Michael J. Farrell, a prominent detective in New Orleans, from an overdose of aconite, shows the risk people run when they take medicine compounded by even the most careful druggists. Farrell was suffering with a simple sore throat, and his physician prescribed twenty-four drops of tincture of aconite in an ounce and a half of water. A druggist named William Melchert filled the prescription, and Farrell died in a short time after taking the dose. His physician took the bottle containing the medicine and called on Melchert for an explanation. The druggist at once exclaimed: "My God! I put an ounce of aconite into it!" Melchert at once went to the dead man's house and explained everything. He said that he had been twenty-five years in the drug business, and had always been sober and careful. He could not account for his mistake. He thought he must have filled the prescription mechanically, when he was not thinking. He was locked up to answer the charge of involuntary manslaughter. Against such druggists as Melchert there is no protection for the public. People may carry their prescriptions to a competent, sober man, but how are they to guard against his absent minded moods when he fills prescriptions mechanically, without thinking? Under some circumstances the patient or his friends may detect the mistake in time, but in cases like that of Farrell the knowledge comes too late.

IT seems that some of our American statesmen in congress are afraid of dynamite. But it would take more than a small blowing up to prevent our American statesmen from pilfering opera glasses, photograph albums and the like from the people.

THE pugilists are orientalists. At any rate they are muscle-men.

MANY wives have complained of their utter inability to keep their husbands at home on "lodge nights," but Mrs. Alexander Harvey, of Gloucester, N. J., is a woman whose brain is fertile in expedients. She made up her mind shortly after her marriage not to stand any "lodge" nonsense from her husband. With Mrs. Harvey to resolve was equivalent to carrying out her purpose, and it soon came to pass that Mr. Harvey remained away from his lodge room night after night. He remained at home because he was physically unable to go out, but the cause of his disability, he did not learn until later. Finally, he discovered that Mrs. Harvey was in the habit of applying croton oil to the inside of certain of his garments, and the result was a number of eruptions on his limbs which caused him great pain. For twelve months he was subject at odd times to these eruptions, and when the cause was explained it may be readily understood that he was the maddest man in New Jersey. A separation took place, and upon Mrs. Harvey's application for alimony the injured husband made all the facts public. The case excites great merriment, and bids fair to rank as a cause celebre.

IT is thought Mr. Cleveland will prove disappointing to Ohio. This shows that the democrats instinctively nominated the right man.

IN the country districts of Brazil the regular old feudal system prevails. One man in a neigborhood owns everything, people, land, and all. The people work for him and he is supposed to protect them. A good slave can be purchased at from $500 to $1,000. Agriculture is in a very backward state. Although potatoes originally came from there Brazil imports all she uses. It is the same way with rice. Coffee is as much king as cotton is in some southern states.

IT is to be regretted that good people with the very best intentions are occasionally guilty of the most impertinent acts. The managers of the National Temperance society have adopted a memorial asking President-elect Cleveland to exclude intoxicating beverages from the white house. Such a request is a piece of unwarranted impertinence. It would be just as reasonable for a society of vegetarians to ask the president to exclude meat from his table, and the anti-tobacco society would have equally as good grounds for addressing him a memorial. The cranky persons who feel impelled to give the president advice in the matter of eating, drinking, dressing, church-going, etc., should recollect that he is elected to perform certain duties and exercise certain powers prescribed by the constitution and the laws. They should recollect, too, that the white house is his home for the time being, and that he has as many rights in it as a private citizen has in his domicil. The trouble with many of our great reform movements is that the cranks try to take the lead, and people become disgusted.

IF the democratic administration doesn't pull off its coat and rip up the tariff, Watterson will be very angry.

IT cannot be denied that the dynamite policy is a very imposing one.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is a little too previous. Any such bill as he proposes would be altogether out of keeping with the policy of the republic. Effete monarchies that are engaged in dodging dynamite must look out for themselves and provide their own remedies.

THE Evening Post, of New York, writes of the necessity of an American orchestra. Is the Italian orchestra, with its trained hurdy-gurdy, to be driven out of business?

THE wonders of modern science are almost startling, when one considers the achievements of late years in comparison with the contrivances for popular convenience twenty or even ten years ago. The trans-Atlantic cable service probably never showed up to greater advantage than on Saturday last, when the London explosion occurred. The flying debris and soot of centuries that had gathered on the roof of the house of commons, had not ceased to fill the air, e're the news of the outrage was bulletined in America. The explosion occurred at about two o'clock in the afternoon; a few minutes later Senator Edmunds had introduced a bill in the United States senate against the dynamiters. This sudden flight by the Vermont statesman had scarcely dried on the paper on which it was written, before the people of London knew it, and at six o'clock the comments of the English press and people were telegraphed again to this country. The concussion caused by the dynamite was first heard by the cable flashes, and it was only necessary to tune an ear to hear across the ocean the dying echoes through the moulding walls of the historic tower of London

IT seems that when a Cincinnati editor supports a candidate for office with any degree of unction, he is pretty sure to have a "contract" of some kind with the aforesaid candidate. Thus Halstead had a contract with the sheriff of Hamilton county. McLean also had one, and it turns out that McLean's was the most binding.

THE fashionable craze of yesterday is sneered at to day, and what is now all the rage will be pronounced old-fogyish to-morrow. The latest crusade is against gas. Society worked hard for a generation or more to suppress the old-fashioned candle and lamp, but it no sooner succeeds in placing gas fixtures in every town house than it turns squarely about and proceeds to undo its work. It is now said that gas is positively vulgar in the living rooms of a dwelling. It may permitted in the halls, domestic offices and servants working rooms, but lamps and candles are in order for drawing rooms and dining rooms. It is urged that gas plays the mischief with oil and water color paintings; that it destroys the beauty of walls, ceilings, upholstery and complexions. Gas is a nuisance anywhere. It is a hot, glaring, unsteady light, and destroys lungs, brains and beauty. The best candles give the most beautiful and wholesome light. They are very expensive, however, but lamps and oil are always cheap. Lamps are now made into lovely and artistic shapes, and are ornaments to the most luxurious drawing-rooms. Oil is now so inodorous that it is no longer objectionable. The rebellion against gas is making good headway in the eastern cities and in the more metropolitan cities of the west, but it is not an American movement. It is simply an introduction of the prevailing custom in the best European dwellings and hotels.

THE fact that some congressmen are afraid of dynamite is significant. They evidently believe they are important enough to be blown up. Let us hope they will be prevailed on to stop stealing pocket-knives, razor straps, trunks, carpet-bags and hat-racks from the government.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL GRANT, in the "Mid-Winter Century," says the troops on both sides in the battle of Shiloh "were Americans, and united they need not fear any foreign foe."

MISS CLEVELAND, the president-elect's sister, and the future mistress of the white house, made a most excellent impression in Buffalo, whither she went recently a stranger.

JUDGE C. C. CONVERSE, who suggested the new word "thon," and in the Critic so strongly urges its adoption, is the successful manager of a cabinet organ factory at Erie, Pa.

THOMAS H. BENTON, Missouri's great senator, sent a note only two days before his death to a fellow senator requesting that no time of either house of congress be wasted in eulogizing him.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, has resigned his place on the Washington monument committee, as he feels unequal to the labors of the dedication ceremonies. He has given up horseback riding this winter, but will resume it as soon as the weather moderates.

LIEUTENANT LUCIEN YOUNG, who is in command of the United States steamer Shenandoah, now at Coquimbo, Chili, writes to friends in Lexington, Ky., that he has cleared more than a million dollars from investments in silver mines and a railroad in that country.

HENRY C. PEDDER, of notoriety in regard to the affairs of Arnold, Constable & Co., and of the late Manhattan, is living now in the island of St. Kitts, one of the West Indies, where he was born. There a business which nets its manager $25 a month makes a nabob of him.

MRS. HUNT, the widow of the late minister to Russia, thinks that she should be paid by the United States government $4,375, one-fourth of her husband's yearly salary, and a proposition to that end has been reported favorably from the senate committee on foreign relations.

HERE is a marriage notice from a Quebec newspaper, which is a curiosity in its way: "D'Entremont—D'Entremont—At St. Peter's church, West Pubnico, December 24, by Rev. William McLeod, Denis D'Enremont, the eleventh child of Dominique D'Enremont, to Sarah J. D'Entremont, also the eleventh child of Francois J. D'Entremont.

THE will of the late Rear Admiral Powell, United States navy, besides making many large bequests to relatives and friends, endows a naval school for the free education and preparation of young men in certain branches to prepare them to enter the naval academy at Annapolis, or to become masters and mates in the merchant marine service of the United States. The proposed institution will be the first of the kind in the country. It will give young men with limited means an opportunity that they never enjoyed heretofore to enter the service of the American navy under favorable circumstances.

SENATOR-ELECT EVARTS is among the statesmen who figured in youthful love romance. He fell in love with his wife when she was sixteen and he a green boy at college. She was the daughter of Governor Wardner, of Vermont, and was as pretty as young Evarts was homely. They became engaged at her home in Vermont and Evarts went away to New York, promising to return when he had made enough to warrant the proposed union. At twenty-five he had made a name for himself as a lawyer and was a member of one of the chief New York law firms, of one making, it is said, a total of $60,000 a year. At that time he married, and his wife, after bearing him thirteen children, is still well and happy.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE is still in France. At Canonchet yesterday there was begun the sale of the fine furnishings that beautified the Sprague mansion when she entertained many of the leading men and women of the country. Some of the articles were bought with much painstaking by Mrs. Sprague in an earlier visit to Paris. One of the cabinets was bought by her at the Marie Antoinette sale for $4,000. In the front part of the hall, which serves as an auction room, is the large, massive oaken dining table, covered with bric-a-brac and many of Mrs. Sprague's personal effects, including even her pin-cushions. Under the hammer, too, falls the Eastlake furniture in the chamber once honored in the presence of no less distinguished a person than Roscoe Conkling. Even the children's playthings a going, going—gone.

IN GENERAL.

THERE are many counties in Tennessee without even a carriage road, and horseback is the only mode of locomotion.

EXAMINATION has shown that a quantity of the Japan tea recently brought from Japan to this country is Japan willow leaves.

DURING the next two hundred and fifty years there can be only one total eclipse of the sun, that of August 12, 1999, which can be seen in England.

A YOUNG married woman of New York, who has been addicted to painting her lips as well as her cheeks and eyelashes, is now under medical treatment to reduce the size of her lips, which have become "horribly enlarged" by chemical poison.

PITTSBURG has a sensation. A respectable young woman, who is wealthy but has a little colored blood in her veins, is reported to have offered $20,000 to any purely white man of good character who would marry her. The good white man has turned up, and it is inferred by the gossips that the consideration rumor is true.

IN England there are 1,180 co-operative associations, with 600,000 members, which dealt in merchandise last year to the extent of $117,000,000. They were first organized in England in 1877, and last year the members saved on goods bought over $3,000,000, which, being reduced to an individual average, is equal to one fifteenth of the annual income of each member.

NOT long since the Chinese began to fortify a small island in the river at Foo Chow. After they had spent upward of $1,000,000 upon the works they began to make the anxious query of where the garrison would retreat to in case that act became advisable. They could find no place, and so they abandoned their million-dollar works, their plans and the island.

MANY passenger coaches on the Western of France Railway are two stories in height, and heretofore numerous accidents have occurred from people standing up while the trains enter Paris on the Ceinture line, which passes under innumerable bridges. To avoid this, the bed of the railway is now being dug lower, it being impracticable to raise the street bridges.

MODERN railways are about to invade the Holy Land in several directions. Turkish capitalists have obtained concessions, and will build lines immediately from Alexandretta to Aleppo, along the bank of the Euphrates, and eventually to Damascus. The aim is to connect the Syrian sea with the river Euphrates, one of the most important highways of Asiatic trade.

AFTER traveling seventeen weeks a party of four families, comprising four children, four women, six men, seven horses, two wagons, and two dogs, arrived at their destinat on in Baker county, Florida, from north Wisconsin. They travelled fifteen to twenty five miles a day, and encountered some very severe weather. One infant died on the journey, and two horses were lost. The rest of the party was in good health.

AN international beer exhibition will be held in Vienna next April, under the auspices of the leading Austrian brewers. The project is undertaken chiefly because, during the past year, pilsner and lager have been to a great extent supplanted in Vienna by Bavarian ale. The latter is much lighter than Vienna beer, and is free from adulterations, which have brought the latter of late years into bad repute.

THERE has been discovered at the statehouse in Boston the package of records of a secret session of the senate in 1839, when Edward Everett was governor. It is under seal, and bears an inscription that, as the injunction of secrecy has not and cannot be removed, the seal will of course never be broken. As Massachusetts has never been unfaithful to a trust, the wonder is raised what is the state going to do about it.

A WRITER in the "Popular Science Monthly" disagrees with Darwin in the view that love is the sole incentive for the bird to sing and points out the fact that nearly all singing birds warble as much after as before the pairing season, and when they are beyond the lover season in age as earlier in life. He thinks they sing largely for their own individual amusement, for they frequently let themselves out lustily when they know they are all alone. They also sing, he says, because the tendency is innate in the organs of song to exercise themselves.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Soudan and El Mahdi.

Subscriber, Villa Rica, Ga.: Where is the Soudan, and who is El Mahdi?

According to the Egyptian use of the term, the Soudan is the Egyptian province extending so far as the pashas can control that indefinite territory reaching north and south from Assouan to the equator, or about 1,600 miles, and reaching east and west from Massowah on the Rea sea to the western boundaries of Darfur, or about 1,800 miles. The precarious government which Egypt claims over this region has its provincial seat at Khartoum, which General Gordon now holds against the Islamic revolt of El Mahdi. This man is described as a negro of reddish black hue about forty years old, tall and powerful in frame. His real name is Ahmed Suleiman, and he has had a military training as an officer formerly in the Egyptian service, afterwards going into the slave trade, to which his present operations have given a great impetus.

Artesian Wells.

Subscriber, Thomasville, Ga: Please give me a few facts about artesian wells, show they are bored, their depth and their cost.

Several similar inquiries have been received, and our answer to the above will serve for all. The spot being selected for the well, a tall frame-work of timber, thirty feet high, is built over the place, and the appliances are adjusted. A large cable, several hundred feet long, is suspended from a windlass at the top of the tower, one end being attached to a huge drill, five inches in diameter, twenty-five feet long and weighing several hundred pounds, and the other to a drum on the floor of the tower. To the end of the drill is fastened a bit about six feet long, having a wedge shaped point. Everything being in readiness, the steam engine is started and the motion of the drill is controlled by a man in charge of a beam to which are attached several cords. The drill is pounded through the soft earth, and is followed by an eight-inch pipe, which is pushed into the hole made by the drill till the rock is reached, when the use of pipe is no longer necessary, as the hole through the rock suffices for the passage of the water. These pipes vary in size from 6 to 12 inches, but the average size is eight inches. As the beam rises and falls the drill is forced through the soil till the required depth is reached. Some wells are not over 500 feet deep, while others are over 2,500, and it is not an uncommon thing to fail in reaching water even at that depth. Sufficient water is frequently found at a depth of 500 or 600 feet to answer many purposes, but a well of this kind would be worthless to a paper mill where a large quantity is needed. When once a well is in good working order the supply never fails. When it becomes necessary to remove the sediment in the hole during the process of boring, the drill is raised and a long suction pump eight inches in diameter is sent down and the mud, surface water and sediment is thus drawn out. Two sets of men are generally employed, one working in the day time and the other at night. These wells cost from $6 to $10 a foot.

"Old Style" and "New Style."

R. C. M., Greenville, S. C.: Please explain the meaning of "old style" and "new style" used in connection with dates.

B. C. 46, Julius Cæsar reformed the Roman calendar, in which the spring occurred in what the calendar called summer, and introduced the present arrangement of having three years of 365 days followed by one of 366. Augustus, a few years after, decreed the adoption of alternating the month 30 and 31 days, so his month of August might have as many days as Julius' July. The additional day was given in leap year to February. The Julian error consists in giving each year a length of 365¼ days, about eleven minutes too much. Pope Gregory, October 5, 1582, regulated that by ordering that day to be called the 15th, and that all centurial years which were not multiples of four hundred should not be leap years. This calendar now prevails in all Christian countries, except Russia. The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar was made by the parliament of Great Britain in September, 1752, the 3rd of the month (O. S.) being called the 14th (N. S.). The Gregorian calendar gives to a civil year an average duration of 365 d. 5 h. 49 min. 12 sec., which exceeds the true solar year by 22.38 seconds, making a day in 3,866 years. In A. D. 5148, therefore, it may be thought necessary to have a year of only 364 days, again to bring together astronomical and civil time.

Bill Arp and His Original.

C. P., Winterset, Ia.: Do you have Bill Arp's book or sale? Was there really an original Bill Arp from whom Mr. Smith conceived the character?

1. No. 2. Yes; he was a man of small culture but great wit and shrewdness. He lived near Kingston, Ga., but left there ten years ago and went to Texas.

The House is Chained to the Rock.

Ella, Rome, Ga.: Who lives on the summit of Mt. Washington, where the weather was quoted 51 degrees below zero? How do they live?

There is a signal service station on the summit, occupied by the government officers. It is one of the most exposed posts of the service. The houses are chained to the solid granite by immense cable chains, so that they can withstand the fierce winds. Provisions are stored for months at a time. Once an officer died, and it was six weeks before his body could be moved from the house in which he died.

The Railroad Crossings.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am delighted to see that our mayor and council are making a move in the direction of permanently connecting the two sides of the city. There are no two opinions as to the necessity of doing something, and I have yet to hear a single objection to the plan which has been outlined, the expense is fixed so reasonably that there is no use of delay whatever. The city can appropriate less money than last year on streets and still carry out this project—spending as much on sidewalks and crossings and less on belgian block. The sidewalks cost the city nothing except the grading. The mayor, council and committee of citizens will deserve and should receive a tablet over each of the four bridges, which not only will prove a financial blessing, but prevent many deaths, which the past furnishes the sad precursors of. Put your shoulders to the wheel gentlemen, and you will be surprised to see how quickly the railroads will second and aid you in this matter of so much benefit to them.

ARGUS EYES.

HE DIDN'T ADVERTISE FOR A DOG.

A Cruel Joke Perpetrated Upon an Inoffensive Engineer.

From the New York Times.

Whoever inserted the following advertisement in one of the daily papers, yesterday, had better find an asylum elsewhere than in the neighborhood of the old Palette club building in East Twenty-second street. The advertisement is short and reads as follows: "Wanted—A watch dog. Apply to the engineer at No. 7 East Twenty-second street." By 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Farrell, the engineer designated, was in a state of wrath bordering upon apoplexy, and a scattering volley of expletives greeted the reporter as he groped his way down the sub-cellar of No. 7, the old Palette club building, which is now occupied by a beer saloon, some studios, and a kindergarten.

"I didn't advertise for no dorreg," said the engineer, as he looked up from a piece of coal and struggled with his emotions. "What would I want with a dorreg down here?"

The surrounding vaults did not look as if they contained any treasures that required canine surveillance.

"Since this mornin'," continued the aggrieved Mr. Farrell, wrathfully, "there's been a string of curs lugged here to me by Tom, Dick and Harry. I won't put up wid it. You ain't got one, 'ave you? No? Well, it's a good thing you ain't. I just told the boy when he said somebody wanted to see me to tell him to—well, no matter, I'll tell ye. This mornin' airly a man come here an' wanted to know where was the man what had advertised for a dorreg. The barkeeper upstairs didn't know, an' he got a paper an' say it was the ingineer. That's me. So he skipped him down stairs here. I'm allus busy with the fires and furnaces, so's I got no time for foolin'. I told the chap I didn't want no dorreg, but he wanted me to take it whether or no, and nawthin' must do but for him to show me his p'ints and tell me 'ow oncommon quick he was to take hold and chaw. I had just got rid of this beast and an' his owner when 'long come another, a white dorreg with a black spot on his eye, led by a feller who said the beast was called 'Yaller Fever' in his neighborhood, because he was so quick in catchin'. I began to get mad. I went an' looked at that paper, an' saw the artickle wus all right. So I jest set my teeth right hard, and made up my mind to get a fire shovel, an' if the men who brought purps down-stairs didn't take 'em out pretty quick, to let 'em have it.

"Well, sir, the dorregs that were brought here to day were enough to open a bench show. All kinds, I tell you, from a mongrel terrier that was not much on the bite but was a heavy barker, to a bow-legged bull-dog, with an undershot jaw, warranted to hold on until they sawed his head off. Most of them were curs that wouldn't bite anything except meat. If I had wanted a watch dog I wouldn't a' taken any o' them.

"No, sir," growled the engineer, as he began to shovel viciously at his coal. "If I could catch the party as put that article in the paper I wouldn't leave enough of him to bury in a piller case."

Upon inquiring above the barkeeper's features underwent a wicked smile.

"Guess the engineer's mad, ain't he? Good many dogs been visiting him," he said. "I don't know who put the advertisment in. Some kind of a joke. I expected to have dogs trooping through here while the crowd was drinking beer. Might have been a mistake, though. I sent most of the dog-sellers to No. 7 West Twenty-second street."

No. 7 West Twenty-second street is, however, a private dwelling, engineerless and with no canine loggings, and the kindergarten in the Palette club building sent up a chorus of shrieks at the idea of a sharp dog.

Engineer Farrell will present a chromo and his hearty thanks to whoever will tell him who put the "artickle" in the paper.

Bleats From Mary's Lamb.

From the Philadelphia News.

The smallest sheep in the world is the Breton of France.

Australian wool reaches New York at a cost of one cent per pound. The railroad charge on Arizona wool across the continent is six cents per pound.

Michigan sheep average six pounds of wool.

The Downs are the mutton sheep of the world.

The Spanish or American merinos excel all others for wool.

The French merinos are the only truly mutton and wool breed.

Dogs and wolves are greater detriment to sheep-breeding than any other one thing.

There should be no rivalry between the distinctive wool and mutton breeds; both are essential.

Three million people in the United States are engaged in growing wool and manufacturing woolens.

An Australian shepherd has 2,500,000 sheep and a farm 700 miles long. His lamb crop numbered 2,000,000 last year.

Candy to Cover Crime.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"A good wife is heaven's greatest gift to man, and the rarest gem the earth holds," remarked Mr. Jarphly the other morning, "She is his joy, his inspiration, and his very soul. Through her he learns to reach the pure and true, and her loving hand leads him softly over the rough places. She is——"

"Jeremiah," said Mrs. Jarphly, solemnly, "Jeremiah, what wickedness have you been up to now? There's no use of waiting or whipping 'round the stump, for I'll hear of it soon enough. Say it right out, Jeremiah!"

A Bar to Further Progress.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

The teacher was trying to teach the boy something about navigation.

"Now, suppose your father should start to-morrow morning to walk across the river—could he do it?"

"No, sir."

"Of course not," said the teacher muc encouraged; "and why not?"

"Because"——

"Yes, go on; because"——

"Because he's in jail, sir."

The New Capitol Commissioner.

From the Augusta News.

Last Saturday afternoon Governor McDaniel appointed Evan P. Howell capitol commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benjamin E. Crane. A better appointment could not have been made. Captain Howell is one of the very best men in the world for the position.

Sailing on Coden.

On the waters of Coden,
Beneath an azure sky,
Skimming lightly o'er the waves,
Sailed my love and I.
And we neared a shadowed nook,
Where the violets grow,
And the lilies petals white
Whorl round a golden glow.

Then looking in her tender eyes,
(Shady wells of deep dark blue,
Out rivaling in their matchless shades
The modest violet's dainty hue,
And her brow that's fairer than
The lilies' carol of stainless white,
Underneath her regal head,
Crowned with tresses golden bright.)
I idly dropt the oars that plowed
The waters as we sailed along,
And took her little hand in mine,
(Which staying there) I deemed not wrong,
And low and soft as a lullaby
A mother sings in accents mild,
I breathed the secret of my heart
In tones of tremulous passion wild.

While holding that dear hand in mine
I fancied 'twould not be amiss
To steal from those red lips of hers
One sweet intoxicating kiss;
And never till the sun of life
Its glorious beams of light have set,
Will I forget my wild delight
When first our souls in that kiss met.

—Lollie Belle Wylie.

AN ISLAND SCENE.

INCIDENTS OF LIFE SKETCHED FROM PORTO RICO.

A Citizen of Porto Rico Gives a Hard Name to the Moral Character of His Own People, Their Social, Political and Industrial Relations as Told by a Native, Etc., Etc.

MACON, January 25.—[Special.]—There is in the city the guest of the Corbett house, Mr. Herman Riecherhoff, a leading citizen of the township of Ponce, in Porto Rico. He has left his sugar plantations to seek health and recuperation in the healthy climate of the United States, and was attracted to the state by descriptions of it culled from the leading journals. He is a gentleman of culture and literary attainments, speaks English fluently, and a delightful conversationalist. During a pleasant conversation to-day he spoke of some native customs, that will probably be of interest to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION.

ABOUT PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico belongs to Spain, and is situated about twenty-five leagues to the eastward of St. Domingo. It is about ninety miles long and thirty three in average breadth, and contains twenty-nine thousand and seventy square miles. It is intersected by a chain of lofty mountains, which run throughout lengthwise, and possesses table lands and valleys of great fertility. The island is well watered by rivers. The soil in the east and north is rich in pasturage. Numbers of horned cattle are reared by the inhabitants. The south side is well adapted for raising sugar. The climate is often dry and the land parched. The climate is very peculiar. In the north it often rains a whole year, while in the south the want of rain for fourteen months is not uncommon. The chief productions are sugar, coffee, indigo, rice and live stock. The value of exports one year was calculated at $3,411,835, that of imports at $2,268,941. The number of inhabitants that year was 323,838, of whom 162,311 were whites. The population now is 830,000.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

"Since the abolition of slavery in 1873," said he, "the island has been prosperous. The 33,000 slaves freed have gone to work, many for their former masters, and the people are moving on with rapid strides. The population is much scattered, there being 75 towns and villages on the island. The ignorant classes live near the interior and have some peculiar habits and customs. There are few only that read and write. They live in small huts, built of palm leaves and a few poles. The climate is quite warm, with an average temperature of eighty to eighty five degrees. Their clothing is scant and often nudeness presents itself. They are very indolent and spend much time in hammocks. They subsist to a great extent on plantains, salt fish and milk. They drink much coffee, using it as a stimulant. Many of them live on mangoas alone. Shoes are seldom worn. It has been known that fevers have resulted from it. These people visit the towns on the coast once a week, Sunday generally and dispose of their fruits. They do not remain long and return to their homes to contine idleness. They believe in free marriage, and live immoral lives. There are numbers of large sugar cane plantations on the island, owned by wealthy men, who have fine cattle. Sugar-cane is planted on the lowlands, coffee on the uplands. The plantations are presided over by an overseer. The products are exported, the sugars to the United States exclusively, the coffee to the United States, Cuba and Europe.

THEIR POLITICS.

The first act of the republic the year it predominated was to free the negroes. Abolition was accepted by the native representative people, but not by the European Spaniards, who had large plantations and made every effort to defeat the measure. With few exceptions the liberals want a republican form of government, but they do not want any king. The king of Spain is very unpopular. The people have no respect for him. The sentiment for the United States is very enthusiastic. When fraud is spoken of in the government circles it is denounced as not true. Everything pertaining to fraud is accredited to monarchy. America is the great pattern of the people. It would not be so, however, if the American people should ratify the reciprocal treaty between the United States and Spain, now pending. They would be regarded as selfish by our people.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Courtship is a peculiar idea with the natives—its beginning, and ending equally so. A young lady is never permited to go out unattended. She must have either a member of the family or a servant with her. When it is the latter she precedes them by a few feet. During her walk if she attracts a young man, he shows his attentions by passing her several times. When she returns to her home he will pass the house several times during the day. She will be on the lookout for him. This continues until both are cognizant of the fact that they like each other. Introductions are very informal. They meet at a dance or party and renew the acquaintance. He visits the young lady's home without the consent of the parent. The couple is never left alone. A member of the family is always present. This is continued for months. Finally the father approaches the young man and asks him what his intentions are. If he says he does not intend to marry his daughter he is told to discontinue his visits, which he does, and another young man will probable take his place in the affections of the young lady.

There are no formal engagements. If a young man wants a young lady, and she will marry him, he can get her by the laws of the island. If she is a certain age, however, the parent objects. He has the right to apply to the governor-general for certain authority and take her away from her home and place her where she sees fit. To prevent this deposit of his daughter the parent relents and they are taken to the bosom of the family

THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE.

The laws of inheritance predominate, and a daughter always receives her share of the estate. A son cannot be disinherited except for one or two grave charges, one of which is to strike his father. If he applies to the governor general for the authority to marry a young lady he must show his ability to maintain her, and this being done, he is free to take her from her parents. When a suitor announces the fact that he wants to marry the daughter of a parent, he approaches him about three months before the event and informs him. When she marries she receives a dower by applying to a certain tribunal. The marriages are conducted after mass in the forenoon. The lower class have three times a week to be married by the priest. Marriages were formerly conducted before day, but have since been prohibited by the bishop.

AS TO SOCIETY.

The society is quite aristocratic. The better class are above the rougher work of business life, and fill government positions and those of merchants. The educational interests are developing rapidly. New institutions are being rapidly built and established.

The town of Ponce is a few miles from the sea coast. It is enriched by large sugar plantations, the sea beach and other pleasant surroundings. Situated on the bay are store and commission houses. Ships and steamers touch from Europe and America, and weekly steamers ply around the island.

The architecture is generally of ancient models peculiar to the Spanish. They are usually single story, wide veranda, and high from the ground. The windows have no glass on account of the excessive heat. The cost of a residence is about eight thousand dollars. It has eight to ten apartments. There are no stores, the cellars of the residences are used for that purpose. The money used is silver. The Mexican dollar, valued at eighty-six cents, is circulated. A wealthy man is averaged at fifty thousand dollars. There are some millionaires in the province.

Each town has a mayor and board of aldermen. The latter select three names from the citizens of a town one of whom is selected for mayor by the governor general.

Only those property holders who pay an annual tax of twenty-five dollars on their property have the privilege of voting at elections. There is a system of public schools, in which the negroes and whites mingle together. To avoid this many of the families have private schools. There is no university in Ponce, but schools of technology and normal institutes for the learning of professions and science. All the natives are exempted from military and patrol duty. The soldiers are conscripted from Spain.

MODE OF TRAVEL.

There is only twenty-five miles of railroad in the province. That one is operated from the capital, St. John, to an interior town. The mode of traveling is on horseback and in carriages. American vehicles are used to a great extent. The carriages are all light, no coupes being used. The horses are noted for smoothness of gait. A lady while riding can hold a glass of water without spilling it. The travel is always done at full speed, and is very safe. Steamers ply between the various towns around the island.

The hospitality of the province is marked, the accommodations are well arranged, and some large hotels are kept. An American does not see the same manner of being received he does on his native heath; but is made to feel welcome and at home. The distance from Ponce to Macon is about ten days.

WYNTON.

Kind to His Family.

From the Chicago Herald.

A condemned murderer at Marshall, Texas, passed his hat around the courtroom for the benefit of his wife and six children.

HARK, TO THE

ALABAMIANS GREETI
OMEN OF LIBERT

The Precious Relic of Pot Metal Arri
ham, Where it Has a Reception—
Flowers in Montgomery, and
the Expectant Louisianans

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 25.—[
liberty bell arrived in this city on th
noon at 1:30, and was greeted by 2,
tic Birminghamers.
Hon. Joshua T. Owen, member of
council of Philadelphia, one of th
ers accompanying the bell, made
speech from the platform of the car.
the bell he said:
"This is an eloquent but silent w
stirring days of the revolution. T
south, the east and the west all lov
should any foreign country underta
would be met by a line of freem
from Maine through Louisiana to T
ing it to the death."
THE BELL IN MONTGOMER
The special train bearing the li
rived in Birmingham at five p. m.
was greeted by a large and enthu
The train was in charge of Conduc
and Engineer George Nichols, who
to Montgomery in less than three
union depot here, at least five tho
cheered themselves hoarse during
the bell remained in this city. C
Montgomery field artillery fired a n
and Mrs. J. McManus presented a be
of flowers with which the bell was cr
T. Owens, of the Philadelphia co
addressed the people briefly, and wa
quently and enthusiastically.
He said that Pennsylvania greeted
the warmest affection. He congratu
that she was selling iron in Philade
than Pennsylvania could make it.
bell was a message of peace and an
the north to the south. Thank God
come when this country could sink
in the rallying cry—neither republi
cratic, but American. The cry was,
nation shall ever again plant its fla
nent." In this cause the blue and
touch elbows, and northern and
gleam with a common fire.
Some one in the crowd gave
Cleveland. Mr. Owen, pausde,
"Cleveland is president-elect o
States. We join in that hurrah."
The special train bearing the bell
bell car, a sleeping coach and a sm
is accompanied by committees of
phia common and the select coun
police officers. The train left here a
and will arrive in New Orleans
o'clock to-morrow morning.

Waiting for the Be

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—There
erate attendance at the exposition t
the afternoon the Mexican band pl
hall before an audience of several
sons. To-morrow will be a "red let
history of the exposition, elaborate
having been made for the reception
bell.

THE WORLD'S FA

**The Prospects of the Great
Convention.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—[
Washington Post, in an editorial
world's industrial and cotton cente
tion, which takes place in the gra
world's exposition, New Orleans, La
to 20, says:
"It is an occasion of truly natio
manding importance. In the advanta
the north, as well as the south, the manufac
as well as the agricultural states, are d
largely to participate. That it will be th
imposing representative convention o
ever held in this country is alread
in order that it may be
thoroughly representative, Colon
president of the National co
association of America, under wh
convention is held, has requested
appoint ten delegates at large from
states, and each representative fiv
insuring to every state and t
recognition on the part o
lative branch of the govern
in the interest," says Colonel M
broad, common sense policy for t
improvement of agriculture and
this international congress of the
tries is called, and the members o
no doubt respond with alacrity to
has been made of them.

A BLOODY FIG

**A Desperado and His Three
the Officers.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January
Later news has just been received
capture of Joseph Jackson, the no
desperado, who fought a duel in a
with two officers, while they were
arrest him.
SURROUNDED BY HIS W
After the fusilade in the b we
tain Jackson darted out of t e
refuge in a house in the swamp w
pied by his three wives. The
him, and another exchange of s
Jackson using two Colt's revolvers
been shot in the body eight time
from the house and was captured.
ONE OF THE WIVES SHOT
During the firing at the house o
Ann Jackson, was shot twice
wounded. The house had been u
tory for Jackson's stolen plunder,
destroy all evidence against the d
the remaining wives
to the building, and it was
BURNED TO DEATH
The wounded woman was bu
One of the women confessed the
thousand dollars worth of goods
house. A quantity of melted silv
the ashes, and it is said there was
of money in the house. Jackson
seven men, and has also burned
sides committing numberless rob

Sparking by Teleg

RONDOUT, January 25.—Ral
telegraph operator for the Dela
son canal company at Eddyvi
to Ella B. Whited, an expert t
tor at Ellenville. In this c
spark kindled the spark of lov
the sparking was at first all do
and they were in love before t
ing, which occurred at a dona

A Claim in Cong

COLUMBIA, S. C., January
Senator Wade Hampton has
nor Thompson of the receipt o
resolution passed by the Sou
eral assembly with regard to
state against the United St
for money lent and expende
1812. Senator Hampton sta
ciary committee of the house
has reported unanimously
claim, and the committee h
chairman to move to suspe
put it upon its passage at a
possible. It is confidently
that the measure will pass bo
gress this session.

Uncle Dana's C

From the Philadelphia Press.
Uncle Dana's esteemed cat
Pulitzer's hands and Colonel
the agile cat in three different
ing St. Louis idiom of the Cho
is why white winged peace is r
the busy metropolis.

N ISLAND SCENE.

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...first act of the republic the year it predomi- ...was to free the negroes. Abolition was ac- ...by the native representative people, but ...y the European Spaniards, who had large ...tions and made every effort to defeat the ...re. With few exceptions the liberals want ...blican form of government, but they ...t want any king. The king of Spain is ...unpopular. The people have no respect ...m. The sentiment for the United States is ...nthusiastic. When fraud is spoken of in the ...ment circles it is denounced as not true. ...thing pertaining to fraud is accredited to ...rchy. America is the great pattern of the ... It would not be so, however, if the Amer- ...people should ratify the reciprocal treaty be- ...the United States and Spain, now pending, ...y would be regarded as selfish by our people.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Courtship is a peculiar idea with the natives— its beginning, and ending equally so. A young lady is never permited to go out unattended. She ...t have either a member of the family or a ser- ...with her. When it is the latter she precedes ...by a few feet. During her walk if she at- ...a young man, he shows his attentions by ...g her several times. When she returns to ...ome he will pass the house several ...during the day. She will be on the lookout ...m. This continues until both are cogniz- ...the fact that they like each other. Intro- ...ons are very informal. They meet at a ...e or party and renew the acquaintance. He ...s the young lady's home without the consent ...e parent. The couple is never left alone. A ...ber of the family is always present. This is ...nued for months. Finally the father approach- ...e young man and asks him what his inten- ...are. If he says he does not intend to marry ...aughter he is told to discontinue his visits. ...h he does, and another young man will ...able take his place in the affections of the ...g lady. ...ere are no formal engagements. If a young ...wants a young lady, and she will marry him, ...n get her by the laws of the island. If she is ...tain age, however, the parent objects. He ...he right to apply to the governor-general ...certain authority and take her ...y from her home and place her ...e she sees fit. To prevent this deposit of his ...hter the parent relents and they are taken to ...oom of the family

THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE.

...e laws of inheritance predominate, ...a daughter always receives her ...e of the estate. A son cannot be ...herited except for one or two grave ...ges, one of which is to strike his father. If ...pplies to the governor general for the authori- ...o marry a young lady he must show his ...ity to maintain her, and this being done, he is ...to take her from her parents. When a suitor ...ounces the fact that he wants to marry the ...ghter of a parent, he approaches him about ...e months before the event and informs him. ...n she marries she receives a dower by apply- ...to a certain tribunal. The marriages are con- ...ted after mass in the forenoon. The lower ...s have three times a week to be married by the ...st. Marriages were formerly conducted before ...., but have since been prohibited by the ...hop.

AS TO SOCIETY.

...he society is quite aristocratic. The better ...s are above the rougher work of business life, ...fill government positions and those of mer- ...nts. The educational interests are developing ...idly. New institutions are being rapidly built ...established. ...he town of Ponce is a few miles from ...sea coast. It is enriched by large ...ar plantations, the sea beach and other pleasant ...oundings. Situated on the bay are store and ...mission houses. Ships and steamers touch ...n Europe and America, and weekly steamers ...around the island. ...he architecture is generally of ancient models ...uliar to the Spanish. They are usually single ...y, wide veranda, and high from ...ground. The windows have no ...s on account of the excessive heat. The cost ...residence is about eight thousand dollars. It ...eight to ten apartments. There are no stores, ...cellars of the residences are used for that pur- ...e. The money used is silver. The Mexican ...lar, valued at eighty-six cents, is circulated. ...ealthy man is averaged at fifty thousand dol- ...s. There are some millionaires in the pro- ...ce. ...ach town has a mayor and board of aldermen. ...e latter select three names from the ...zens of a town one of whom is selected for ...yor by the governor general. ...nly those property holders who pay an annual ...of twenty five dollars on their property have ...privilege of voting at elections. There is a ...tem of public schools, in which the negroes and ...ites mingle together. To avoid this many of ...families have private schools. There is no ...iversity in Ponce, but schools of technology and ...rmal institutes for the learning of professions ...l science. All the natives are exempted from ...litary and patrol duty. The sol- ...rs are conscripted from Spain,

MODE OF TRAVEL.

...here is only twenty-five miles of railroad in the ...vince. That one is operated from the capital, ...John, to an interior town. The mode of trav- ...ng is on horseback and in carriages. American ...hicles are used to a great extent. The carriages ...all light, no coupes being used. The horses are ...ted for smoothness of gait. A lady while ...ing can hold a glass of water without ...lling it. The travel is always ...ne at full speed, and is very safe. Steamers ...y between the various towns around the island. ...The hospitality of the province is marked, the ...commodations are well arranged, and some ...ge hotels are kept. An American does not see ...e same manner of being received he does on ...s native heath, but is made to feel welcome ...d at home. The distance from Ponce to Macon ...about ten days. WYNTON.

Kind to His Family.

...om the Chicago Herald.

A condemned murderer at Marshall, Texas, ...ssed his hat around the courtroom for the bene- ...t of his wife and six children.

HARK, TO THE BELL.

ALABAMIANS GREETING THE OMEN OF LIBERTY.

The Precious Relic of Pot Metal Arrives in Birmingham, Where it Has a Reception—Decked With Flowers in Montgomery, and Sent on to the Expectant Louisianians, Etc.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 25.—[Special.]—The liberty bell arrived in this city on time this afternoon at 4:30, and was greeted by 2,000 enthusiastic Birminghamers.

Hon. Joshua T. Owen, member of the common council of Philadelphia, one of the commissioners accompanying the bell, made an eloquent speech from the platform of the car. Pointing to the bell he said:

"This is an eloquent but silent witness of the stirring days of the revolution. The north, the south, the east and the west all love this bell, and should any foreign country undertake its capture would be met by a line of freemen extending from Maine through Louisiana to Texas, defending it to the death."

THE BELL IN MONTGOMERY.

The special train bearing the liberty bell, arrived in Birmingham at five p. m., and the bell was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The train was in charge of Conductor Carpenter, and Engineer George Nichols, who made the run to Montgomery in less than three hours. At the union depot here, at least five thousand people cheered themselves hoarse during the half hour the bell remained in this city. Captain Clisby's Montgomery field artillery fired a national salute, and Mrs. J. McManus presented a beautiful wreath of flowers with which the bell was crowned. Joshua T. Owens, of the Philadelphia common council, addressed the people briefly, and was cheered frequently and enthusiastically.

He said that Pennsylvania greeted Alabama with the warmest affection. He congratulated Alabama that she was selling iron in Philadelphia cheaper than Pennsylvania could make it. The old liberty bell was a message of peace and amity sent from the north to the south. Thank God, the time has come when this country could sink all differences in the rallying cry—neither republican nor democratic, but American. The cry was, "No European nation shall ever again plant its flag on this continent." In this cause the blue and the gray would touch elbows, and northern and southern eye gleam with a common fire.

Some one in the crowd gave a cheer for Cleveland. Mr. Owen, pausde, and said: "Cleveland is president-elect of the United States. We join in that hurrah."

The special train bearing the bell consists of the bell car, a sleeping coach and a smoking car. It is accompanied by committees of the Philadelphia common and the select council, and special police officers. The train left here at ten to-night, and will arrive in New Orleans about eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Waiting for the Bell.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—There was a moderate attendance at the exposition to-day. During the afternoon the Mexican band played in music hall before an audience of several thousand persons. To-morrow will be a "red letter day" in the history of the exposition, elaborate arrangements having been made for the reception of the liberty bell.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Prospects of the Great Agricultural Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—[Special.]—The Washington Post, in an editorial to-day on the world's industrial and cotton centennial convention, which takes place in the grand hall of the world's exposition, New Orleans, La., February 10 to 20, says:

"It is an occasion of truly national and commanding importance. In the advantages of which the north, as well as the south, the manufacturing as well as the agricultural states, are destined largely to participate. That it will be the most imposing representative convention of the kind ever held in this country is already assured, and in order that it may be made more thoroughly representative, Colonel Morehead, president of the National cotton planters' association of America, under whose auspices the convention is held, has requested each senator to appoint ten delegates at large from their respective states, and each representative five delegates, this insuring to every state and territory special recognition on the part of the legislative branch of the government. "It is in the interest," says Colonel Morehead, "of a broad, common sense policy for the revival and improvement of agriculture and commerce, that this international congress of the world's industries is called, and the members of congress will no doubt respond with alacrity to the request tha has been made of them.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

A Desperado and His Three Wives Resist the Officers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 25.—[Special.]—Later news has just been received concerning the capture of Joseph Jackson, the notorious Alabama desperado, who fought a duel in a cave Saturday, with two officers, while they were endeavoring to arrest him.

SURROUNDED BY HIS WIVES.

After the fusilade in the bowels of the mountain Jackson darted out of the cave and took refuge in a house in the swamp, which was occupied by his three wives. The officers pursued him, and another exchange of shots took place, Jackson using two Colt's revolvers. After having been shot in the body eight times, he finally fled from the house and was captured.

ONE OF THE WIVES SHOT TWICE.

During the firing at the house one of his wives, Ann Jackson, was shot twice and mortally wounded. The house had been used as a repository for Jackson's stolen plunder, and wishing to destroy all evidence against the desperado, one of the remaining wives set fire to the building, and it was burned down

BURNED TO DEATH.

The wounded woman was burned to death. One of the women confessed there were several thousand dollars worth of goods stored in the house. A quantity of melted silver was found in the ashes, and it is said there was a large quantity of money in the house. Jackson has murdered seven men, and has also burned four depots, besides committing numberless robberies.

Sparking by Telegraph.

RONDOUT, January 25.—Ralph Burger, the telegraph operator for the Delaware and Hudson canal company at Eddyville, was married to Ella B. Whited, an expert telegraph operator at Ellenville. In this case the electric spark kindled the spark of love, and, in fact, the sparking was at first all done by telegraph, and they were in love before their first meeting, which occurred at a donation party.

A Claim in Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 25.—[Special.]—Senator Wade Hampton has informed Governor Thompson of the receipt of the concurrent resolution passed by the South Carolina general assembly with regard to the claim of this state against the United States government for money lent and expended in the war of 1812. Senator Hampton states that the judiciary committee of the house of representatives has reported unanimously in favor of the claim, and the committee has instructed its chairman to move to suspend the rules and put it upon its passage at as early a day as possible. It is confidently hoped, therefore, that the measure will pass both houses of congress this session.

Unc'e Dana's Cat.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Uncle Dana's esteemed cat scratched Colonel Pulitzer's hands and Colonel Pulitzer swore at the agile cat in three different languages, including St. Louis idiom of the Choctaw tongue. This is why white winged peace is roosting so high in the busy metropolis.

The Mississippi River the Cause of a Duel.

From Historical Sketch Book of New Orleans.

There appeared in New Orleans some forty years ago a very learned savant and academician, from whom there was no appeal on any question of science, known as the Chevalier Tomasi. Tomasi published a communication on the hydraulics of the Mississippi. He would either stop the river or make it deeper, or restrict it within boundaries specified by science. The style of the article was dogmatic and dictatorial. The Academy of Sciences in Paris was declared as omnipotent in physics as the Sorbonne had been in ethics. Americans were an ignorant tribe expelled from Europe for stupidity or other crimes. To cite a creole authority, only provoked a grimace or a sarcasm. It is proper to say that there was a vehement feud between the creoles and French. Men grew tired of the society of their superiors, and to have Paris eternally thrown in their teeth, with a word now and then about the filles de cassette and an assumption of general superiority, would disturb the equanimity of the most phlegmatic, much less of the most mercurial people.

So Tomasi was descanting to a creole upon the perfection of the system, whatever it was, when a creole associate ventured to remark that the Mississippi was a very headstrong stream, and that possibly the basis of calculation assumed for the smaller rivers of Europe would not be found applicable to so mighty a stream. At this Tomasi merely employed a gesture of contempt, and added with a sneer, "How little you Americans know of the world. Know that there are rivers in Europe so large that the Mississippi is a mere rill, figuratively speaking." To this the enraged creole replied: "Sir, I will never allow the Missisippi to be insulted or disparaged in my presence by an arrogant pretender to knowledge." This he accompanied with the flirt of a glove in the face of the chevalier. A challenge was the consequence, and Professor Tomasi was wounded, as is supposed, mortally.

Precautions in Taking Stimulants

From Good Words.

1. Never take stimulants in moments of extreme exhaustion. That is precisely the time and state when there is especial peril of discharging the last remains of energy and leaving the nervous centres too exhausted and powerless to recuperate There is in nervous action, as in mechanical motion, a dead point at which inertia becomes imminent. 2. Never take more of a stimulant than will suffice to stir the energies gently. If you want to incite a horse to action you must not whip him more than will suffice to rouse him. If more than this be done strength will be exhausted by irritation. 3. Never forget that stimulants are excitants, and only when they excite to recuperation—i. e., to the formation of new reserves of strength—as well as to the consumption of the strength in hand, can they be useful or even safe. 4. Never persist in the use of stimulants for the alleviation of feelings of mental or muscular weakness or weariness, if the relief obtained is followed by "depression of spirits," "coldness of the feet," or "prostration" either of mind or body; because when these consequences ensue after a temporary revival of tone and power it is manifest that the recuperative faculty is either not properly stimulated or is itself exhausted, and harm instead of good is being done by the stimulation.

Why It Was Broken.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A wedding engagement was broken off short the other day in New York. The guests were arriving, but were told that the bride was sick and the wedding had been postponed. They left at once. Hugo Baumann, a young man still in his teens, was to have wed Rosa Friedlander, the daughter of a German society lady, who is a widow, and wealthy. Baumann was a clerk for his uncles, and had told Mrs. Friedlander that his salary was $5,000 a year. She had entrusted him with money for a special purpose, too. On the wedding eve Baumann confessed to Miss Friedlander that he had used her money to buy presents and theater tickets and suppers for the bride; that he had been discharged by his uncles, and that his salary had been only $18 a week. He begged forgiveness for the deception he had practiced, but Mother Friedlander told him to get out of her sight, and was inexorable, even though all arrangements had been made for the wedding feast and the guests were coming. Hugo left next day for Europe and Rosa went west to visit friends of the family.

How Ladies Redden Their Lips.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"So far as my own experience goes," said a physician, "painting the lips is not a widespread vice in America. It is seldom resorted to, for men of the smallest observation know the methods women pursue for making their lips red."

"What do you mean?"

"They bite them. It is impossible to see a woman in a car or anywhere when men are around that they do not continually press their lips with their teeth, and bite them with more or less fierceness. This brings the blood to them and makes them red. Still, as it also keeps them from chapping in the winter, there is no reason why it should be condemned. As for cosmetics, they have almost gone out of date, and have not anything like the run they used to have. Women have at last learned that good health brings color, and exercise has taken the place of powder and paint."

Heavy English.

From the New York World.

Archdeacon Farrar, of England, who is regarded as a popular writer, has recently published a little work for the lifting up of the humble subjects of the queen in which the following simple words and plain phrases appear: Synthetic, tallith, pallium, didactic, eschatological, pseudonymous, hypostasis, "anthropomorphic and anthropopathic," cryptograph, iggeroth, obsolescence, "torpedo-touch of his avarice," "sacerdotal micrology," "a sharp paronomasia" "galatising," "prized nomocracy," "the Pleroma," "mystoe," dynasts, "a fusile apostle," "eternal Noumena," "pseudepigraphy," "the plectrum," "the isopsephia," "a latent paronomasia," "paronasia," "the orgiastic character," "compaginated," "deracinated." If the archdeacon ever takes it into his old fashioned head to confound the dons of Oxford with an essay on the "Thingness of the Which," or the "Wherefore of the Thusness," we assume that he will make something of a success of it.

A Relic of the Aborigines.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

A representative of the News and Advertiser was shown by Mr. J. J. Bunch, of this county, yesterday, a pocket knife that was used by an Indian more than a hundred years ago. It bears the date "1760" on the blade, and was found on the edge of an Indian mound at the mouth of a little river in South Florida. It is of the old-fashioned Barlow pattern, and although considerably eaten by rust, is in a remarkably good state of preservation. A little boy found the knife a few years ago, and Mr. Bunch discovering its antiquity, bought it from him.

SENT FREE—Samples of wall paper and book on How to Apply it. M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household work all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by merit. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

Worth a Thousand Dollars!

Every child born into a family is thought to be worth "a thousand dollars" to the parents. Then they should be cared for from infancy to maturity, Keep the mouth and teeth right by SOZODONT, and you start them right.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

"Be Careful."

Ask for Wells's "Rough on Corns" 15c Quick, complete, permanent cure ...orns warts, bunions.

OUR DIPLOMATS,

AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT WASHINGTON.

The Choice Nooks in the Government Service—Some of the Plums Which the Democratic Patriots Will Soon Enjoy—A Glimpse at the Present and Past of the Department.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—[Special.]—The great executive departments are now objects of special interest. They are soon to pass into new hands and the strictest observance of the civil service law will not prevent a general overhauling and the instalment of many new appointees in some of the ten thousand snug places which are now enjoyed almost exclusively by republicans.

A few general notes concerning the departments may be of interest. We must begin with that one which claims the precedence in dignity and whose presiding official sits at the head of the cabinet.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

occupies the southern wing of the great structure just west of the white house, the central and northern portions being assigned to the navy and war departments respectively. The building itself is the subject of very diverse criticisms. Its super-ornamentation and the difficulty of finding any model or warrant for its general make-up among the masterpieces or established styles of architecture are the sins charged against this stony culprit. The simple strength and classic grace of the treasury is held up as a rebuke to the gay design of this unfinished structure. It is decidedly modern inside and out. It was begun in 1876, and when finished will be the costliest of all the government buildings, except the capitol. It has now taken about $8,000,000 from the treasury, and the entire western front is yet to be built. The ultimate cost will be between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. The state department is built of grey granite, which costs at the quarry nearly as much as marble, and is harder to work. But it stands the weather far better than marble, and never demands the scrubbing which the capitol frequently requires to remove the yellow stains that soil its snowy walls. The state department is the perfection of elegance and comfort. In several of the other departments there is a sense of closeness and a bustling that remind one of a great manufactory. Here there is a calm and dignity in striking contrast to such confusion and haste. The old negroes who open the doors for you, or sit at desks in every hall to answer questions are models of dignified courtesy and mysteriously suggest by their sage appearance that you have crossed a sacred threshold. Positions in this department are far preferable to those in any of the others. The salaries are better, The work is lighter and the surroundings are in various ways more agreeable. There are from the secretary to the lowest laborer only eighty-eight persons employed in the entire department, while in the treasury there are nearly three thousand. The ladies and gentlemen in the state department fully appreciate their advantages, if they do not exaggerate them. They do not, as a rule, look upon the employes of the other departments as their peers, and the clerks of the other departments retaliate by regarding them as foolishly "stuck up." As you enter and look up the spiral stone stairway you notice the locked wire gates which shut off all communication with the navy departments, which is adjoining apartments of the same building. Here as in all the public buildings in Washington visitors are most politely received, and all their questions are pleasantly answered. The government pays a regiment of men to do nothing but show people around in such places. As there are so few employes and consequently a comparatively small number of rooms there are not as many points of interest as are to be seen in several other departments.

The richest of the apartments is

THE DIPLOMATIC PARLOR,

which adjoins the office of the secretary. It is a long room with the much prized "southern exposure," a fine view of the Virginia hills, and a clean sweep for the vision over the shining Potomac down to the Alexandria wharves. The furniture is exceedingly rich, and the tesselated floors are made soft and warm by gorgeous Turkish rugs, on which it is a delight to tread. Here the secretary receives foreign ministers and consuls. On the frescoed walls hang the pictures of all the men except one, who have been secretaries of state. As you look around and meet on every canvass the fixed gaze which portrait painters fix to follow you to any point of observation, there is one face which attracts you more than any other. It is that of Daniel Webster—a fine picture and, it is said, a striking likeness. It makes credible the story that when he was best known in Washington those who saw him every day turned to follow with their gaze his majestic figure as he walked among his contemporaries on the streets. Blaine's portrait is conspicuous for its absence, the more so because an empty frame hangs on the wall and suggests several thoughts. Blaine's portrait is now being painted for this gallery.

Just above this room is the library. Its surroundings do not compare in richness with those of the navy library, but that is one of the finest rooms in the world. Judged by any ordinary standard the state library is magnificent. The number of its volumes is not great, and most of them are heavy treatises on law, national and international. The most precious treasure in the library is the original of the declaration of independence. It is in a cedar case the doors of which are kept shut to protect it from the light. It is the privilege of every citizen to reverently draw them open and to look upon his great charter. It is a piece of parchment about 24x30 inches, on which are written the words that almost every school boy knows by heart. They were written well, in a firm, but fine and graceful hand, with ink that after one hundred and eight years still holds the words lustiously legible. Many of the signatures are dim and some have entirely faded away. But the defiant sweep of John Hancock's pen at the head of the list left its broad strokes for the eyes of this generation, and it seems literally true that "He wrote his name where all nations could behold it, and where all time could not efface it." Near the declaration in a glass case rest the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin, which John Quincy Adams in the name of the country received with eloquent words in the house of representatives about forty years ago. Andrew Jackson's sword lies beneath Washington's. It is longer and heavier.

Another object of interest is a model of a very old treaty. In 1877 the excavations on the site of the acropolis at Athens revealed a marble slab covered with an inscription. It was found to be a treaty of peace between the Athenians and the Chalcideans made four hundred and fifty years before Christ. General Meredith Read, then United States minister to Greece, had a plaster cast made of the slab and presented it to the department. I am informed that Secretary Frelinghuysen and son-in-law John Davis, studied this ancient "pointer" for several weeks before negotiating the Spanish and Nicaraguan treaties.

As a Georgian paces the checked marble floors and peeps into the cozy rooms of this department one of his natural inquiries is as to how many of his home folks are enjoying these snug places. The result of such an inquiry reveals a glaring instance of the inequality in distribution of the federal patronage which has resulted from the blind partisanship and the unblushing favoritism of republican rule. In the state department there are the following public employes at the salaries named. Secretary of state $8,000; first assistant secretary of state $4,500; second and third assistant secretaries of state $3,500 each; chief clerk $2,750; translator $2,100; 7 chiefs of divisions $2,100 each; eleven clerks at $1,800 each; four clerks at $1,600 each; 7 clerks at $1,400 each; 14 clerks at $1,200 each; 10 clerks at $1,000 each, all laddies; 3 messengers at $720 each; 10 laborers at $660. In all this list but one name appears,

CREDITED TO GEORGIA.

It is that of Russell Boyd, a colored laborer, at $660 a year. The District of Columbia with about one eighth the population of Georgia and with no representative in congress, has no less than thirty appointments, or nearly one-third of the whole number, including some of the very best places. The state of New York has eleven places and New Jersey six. The irregularity will be still more strikingly shown in the consular service. This is, of course, the work of the state department. The management of our relations, political and commercial, with all the powers of the civilized world, the diplomatic and consular service, should demand a high class of men. The salaries are not as high as those paid in similar service of some foreign states, but they bear favorable comparison to the compensation of the domestic agents of the United States. The four great courts which constitute the first class of missions are England, France, Germany and Russia, and the minister to each of these receives $17,500 a year, and has several secretaries and attaches. It is said that Mr. Levi P. Morton has spent over $50,000 every year in keeping the American ministry in harmony with the gorgeous fashion of Parisian life. If the stories of Mr. Lowell's swell ways are true he must have outrun his salary considerable at the court of St. James: The British minister in Washington receives $75,000 a year and has a superb home furnished him by his government.

The second class of missions pay $12,000 a year. They are Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Italy, Japan, China, Mexico and Spain.

Next come the countries who are accorded $10,000 ministers, viz: Chili, Peru, and the Central American states.

Our ministers to the Argentine Republic, Belgium, United States of Columbia, Hawaaian Islands, Netherlands, Venezuela, Turkey, Sweden and Norway receive $7,500 a year.

Bolivia, Corea, Denmark, Hayti, Liberia, Persia, Paraguay, Uraguay, Siam, Portugal, Romania, Servia and Greece, and Switzerland, each take a $5,000 minister, who is also styled a consul general.

Then come the many consulates, the places on which the eyes of several hundred thousand democrats are now fondly fixed. The best of these are London, Paris, Rio Janeiro, Liverpool and Havana, at $6,000 each; Calcutta, Shanghai, Pekin and Cairo, pay $5,000; Melbourne and Montreal, $4,500; Kangawas, Japan, Berlin, Hong-Kong and Honolulu, pay $4,000; Foo Choo, Hankow, Ningpoo, and Tien Tsin in China, besides Rome, Callao and Constantinople pay $3,500. The following are $3,000 places: Buenos Ayres, Vienna, Valparaiso, Canton, Chin Kiang, Colon, (Aspinwall,) Panama, Apia, (Friendly Isles) Frankfort, Nagasaki, Asaka, Vera Cruz, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Ottawa, Manchester, Glasgow, Halifax, Havre, Belfast and Bradford. These pay $2,500, viz: Antwerp, Brussells, St. Wemas, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Hamburg, Birmingham, Dundie, Leith, Tunstall, Tottingham, Tokei, Cienfugos, Santiago de Cuba, Smyrna and Singapore. The $2,000 places are Prague, Trieste, Tangier, Cardiff, Pernambuco, Cork, Coaticook, Hamilton, Kingston, Leeds, Port Louis, Zurich, Maracaibo, Sydney, Toronto, St. John, Basle, Beirut, Palermo, Acapulco, Mexico City, Odessa, Montevideo and Rotterdam.

Then there are many places which pay $1,500 salary, or allow fees up to that sum. In all this list, including hundreds of places, Georgia appears as the recipient of

BUT TWO APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. S. Scruggs is minister to Colombia at a salary of $7,500 a year, and W. P. Pierce is consul at Cienfugos at $2,500 a year. How many places do you suppose New York, with about three and a half times as many people as Georgia, has been given? It has no less than nine ministers and forty-eight consuls. The District of Columbia has fifteen persons in the diplomatic and consular service, including John M. Langston, minister to Hayti, and the only negro in the service. Little Rhode Island has five fine places and California nine. Georgia has been badly treated in both branches of the state department, and will have a claim for damages after the 4th of March. One of the conspicuous figures in the department is William Hunter of Rhode Island, second assistant secretary of state. He has been there ever since 1829, when he was appointed a clerk. His fifty-six years of faithful performance of duty and his genial old age make him a respected patriarch. The department issues monthly bulky reports from our consuls in all parts of the world, giving statistics of trade and manufactures in the countries where they are stationed, and also touching on the social and political conditions of the people. All complaints of American citizens abroad are expressed through the ministers or consuls.

WEAK IN DIPLOMACY.

It may be said that our country never developed a great diplomat. We have settled our difficulties hitherto in the soldierly fashion. We are ahead on soldiers and short on diplomats. The most famous of our ventures in the arts of diplomacy was when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated, a treaty held up afresh every day as the binding doctrine on the ocean canal question. In was concluded in 1850 and was one of the most important events of President Tyler's short term. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, then secretary of state, represented us, and England put against him the Right Hon. Edward Bulwer. The relations between the two countries were very strained then, and for a little a war would have been precipitated. Palmerston was suspected of urging it in England. There was a dispute about our northwestern boundary. England wanted a large part of what is now Washington Territory and the United States declared that the line must be 54 40. We didn't get that exactly, but we got a great deal more than England wanted to give us. While these negotiations were pending, England seized the mouth of the San Juan river, thus controlling the shortest route across the isthmus of Darien. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty says, among other things, that neither will ever erect any fortifications, or colonize, or control, or assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America. It is now assumed that we can do these things because England has violated the treaty many times, and it is no longer of force.

It is thought we were outwitted in that settlement as Daniel Webster had been outwitted in 1842 by Lord Ashburton.

The Chinese treaty was negotiated by a commission headed by Wm. L. Trescott, and when congress came to pass a bill to carry it into effect it was vetoed because the sly Chinese had slipped in provisions which would not permit our extremest ostracism of the celestials.

The Geneva arbitration, by which England was forced to pay for the damage done by the Alabama is considered the neatest achievement of American diplomacy. As a rule it has gotten the worst of the bargain.

Georgia has furnished only one secretary of state, John Forsyth. He was famed in Washington and when a minister abroad for his courtly manners and his rare accomplishments.

The present secretary of state is a nice old gentleman with aristocratic notions. He is a nephew and an adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen, who ran with Clay against Polk and Dallas in 1844. Arthur likes him and his family, and means to put him on the supreme court if Judge Bradley will step down and retire on his pension before the 4th of March.

William H. Seward and Hamilton Fish, each, served eight years as secretaries of state, the longest terms on record. Elihu B. Washburne was secretary only six days.

Next to the state department is found the navy department of which I may say something next Sunday. F. H. R.

MEETINGS.

Atlanta Home Insurance Company.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company will be held in the Company's office, No. 15½ Broad street, at 11 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, the 27th of January, JOEL HURT, Secretary.

did

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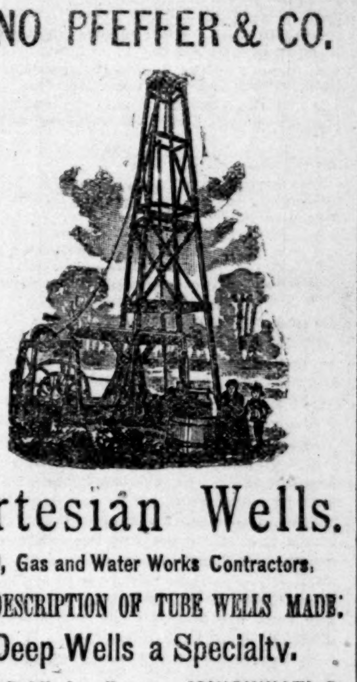

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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JANUARY 30 and 31. GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2

The Eminent Comedian and Dramatist,

MILTON NOBLES,

Assisted by the Young and Gifted Vocalist and Comedienne,

DOLLIE NOBLES,

In his Ideal New York Success, in 4 Acts, a Comedy Drama by MILTON NOBLES.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, { THE PHŒNIX

The greatest success of modern times—a piece that the people will never be tired to see! Usual prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's.

MR. THEODORE C. CONE

Will Lecture at

DeGive's Opera House,

Tuesday Evening, January 27th.

SUBJECT:

Religion, Science and Ingersollism From the Standpoint of a "Man of the World."

Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crews and at the Opera House. 4t

HON. CARL SCHURZ

Will Lecture Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Library Association at

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

SUBJECT:

"THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN EDUCATION."

It should be remembered that Mr. Schurz was distinguished as a literary orator before he won a national reputation as a statesman and senatoral debator.

Reserved seats $1; general admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents. Seats may be reserved at Phillips & Crew's on Monday. 1w

Grand Concert and Ball.

ARRANGED BY THE

German Lutheran Church,

AT THE HALL OF THE

ATLANTA TURNVEREIN, TUESDAY JAN. 27,

At 8 O'Clock, P. M.

Admission 50 Cts. Ladies Free.

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Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred

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THE COTTON MILL KNOWN AS THE BATON Rouge Yarn Co., situated in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Baton Rouge. It contains 200 looms, and all machinery necessary to operate same, also all machinery complete necessary to run it as a yarn mill. It is run by a Harris Corliss engine, latest improved consumes about 30 boxes coal in a twelve hour run. The building is a large three story brick, well ventilated. Can get plenty of labor here, skilled in the manufacture of yarn. The mill was run only a short while ago as a yarn mill, and produced from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds per week. Can be bought or rented on the most reasonable terms. Apply to T. L. AIREY & CO., New Orleans, La., Or WM. GARIG, Baton Rouge, La. jan15—d60d

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Sterling Lockwood Cotton Grower Sterling Guano. Sterling Acid Phosphate.

Manufactured by the Manhattan Chemical Company, of New York. These High Grade Fertilizers are among the best and most popular in the South. I now control these brands. For terms and prices apply to

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Our customers supplied as usual and orders solicited. Address M. COLE & CO., Atlanta, Ga. 5thp

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Central R. R. Debentures.
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State of Georgia Bonds.
Atlanta City Bonds.
Savannah City Bonds.
Augusta City Bonds.
Atlanta Gas Light Co. Stock.
Empire Loan and Building Stock.
Pullman Southern Car Co. Stock.

FOR SALE.—Ga. Pacific 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Ocean Steamship Co., 1st Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by C. R. R., B. Co.
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OPEN 8 to 4—EXCHANGE AND BANKING business; deals in stocks and bonds on commission; Accounts of merchants and individuals solicited. Savings Department—Allows interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; collections in the city made free of charge. I have turned my attention to lending money instead of speculating in stocks.

1yr JOHN H. JAMES.

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With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.

L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 1885.

Bad weather has interfered materially with business the last few days, in consequence of which very little is doing in securities.

Money is in good demand but requirements are easily supplied by the banks at unchanged rates.

New York exchange buying at par to ⅛ premium; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
			R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 6s	103	105	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	104	105
Ga. 7, 1886	101	104	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	104	106
Ga. 7s, gold	108	110	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	123	C. C. & A. 1st	105	108
S. C., Brown	102	105	A. & C. 1st	106	108
Savannah 5s	88	90	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	113	116	M. & A. ind	98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	W. of Ala. 1st	104	106
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	108	111	do. 2d	109	112
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	107	109	Ga. Pac. ind	92	95
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	103	104	E. T. V. & G. 1st		
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	99	102	consol. 5s	43	45
Atl'ta 5s	87	90	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	105	107	Georgia	150	153
Macon 6s	104	106	At. & Char	60	65
Columbus 5s	83	85	Southwest'n	113	116
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	Central	74	76
M'ch'ts B'k	103	110	Central deb	89	91
B'k State Ga	120	150	Aug. & Sav	116	118
Gate City Nat.	100	105	A. & W. Pt	93	95
RAILROAD BONDS.			do. deb	93	96
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	101	104	C. C. & A	15	18

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The reduction in west bound freights by the trunk line representatives yesterday had but slight effect on the share market this morning. The decline ranging from ⅛ to ⅞ per cent in the general list, and 1¼ per cent in Delaware and Hudson. About 11 o'clock this morning there was a rally of ⅛ to ¾ per cent, Grangers, Lake Shore, and Lackawanna being the most prominent. In the afternoon there was a heavy pressure to sell Lackawanna and the stock broke 1⅝ per cent, from 85¼ to 83⅝. The general list was unfavorably affected by the liquidation in Lackawanna and 1¾ to 1⅜ per cent. The market closed weak. The weakness in the afternoon was due to the reports from Chicago that the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central companies had combined against the roads cutting rates to New York and would order a severe cut early next week. Reports were also received from the west of the trouble in the western trunk line association. Compared with last night's closing prices ⅜ to 1⅛ per cent lower. Sales 179,000 shares.

Exchange 483. Money 1½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $127,736,000: currency $18,813,000. Governments firm; 4s 121¾; 3s 101¼ bid. State bonds quiet.

Ala Class A 2 to 5	85	Mobile & Ohio	17⅛
do. Class B 5s	101	N. & C.	35
Ga. 6s	†101	N. O. Pac firsts	60
Ga. 7s mortgage	†102½	N. Y. Central	85⅜
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre	21
do. new	†18½	Northern Pac	16
do. funding	†10	do. preferred	38¼
S. C. con. Brown	106⅞	Pacific Mail	†54¼
Tennessee 6s	42½	Reading	15¼
Virginia 6s	†38	Rich. & Allegheny	2
Virginia consols	37	Richmond & Dan	44
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	18
Chicago & N. W.	89⅞	Rock Island	107¼
do. preferred	125⅞	St. Paul	72⅜
Den & Rio Grande	8⅜	do. preferred	104
Erie	12¾	Texas Pacific	12⅛
East Tenn. R. R.	3	Union Pacific	48⅛
Lake Shore	60	Wab. St. L. & Pac	4¼
L. & N.	24	do. preferred	12½
Memphis & Char	28	Western Union	57¼
†Bid ‡Ex-dividend		*Offered ‡Asked	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 1885

New York—There was no particular change in the cotton market to-day. An upward tendency prevailed during the morning, but in the afternoon the market eased off, so that by the close no quotable change was made. Spots, middling 11 3-16c.

Net receipts to-day 7,475 bales, against 14,307 bales last year; exports 11,722 bales; last year 22,055 bales; stock —— bales; last year 1,135,180 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED		CLOSED.	
January	11.10@11.13	January	11.23@11.24
February	11.10@......	February	11.20@11.21
March	11.15@......	March	11.26@11.27
April	11.26@......	April	11.38@11.38
May	11.38@......	May	11.49@11.50
June	11.49@......	June	11.60@11.61

Closed steady; sales 120,200 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed easy. Spots — Uplands 5 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,300 bales were American; receipts 16,000; American 12,500.

Local—Cotton firm at unchanged quotations: Strict good middling 10½c; good middling 10 7-16c; middling 10⅜c; strict low middling 10 5-16c; low middling 10¼c; tinges 10⅛c; stains 9¾@10c

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	—
Air-Line Railroad	42
Georgia Railroad	31
Central Railroad	13
Western and Atlantic Railroad	47
West Point Railroad	21
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	33
Georgia Pacific Railroad	21
Total	208
Receipts previously	160,686
Total	160,894
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	161,991

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	—
Shipments previously	133,290
Local consumption since September 1	4,197
Total	137,487
Stock on hand	24,504

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	208
Same day last year	245
Showing a decrease of	37
Receipts since September 1	160,894
Same time last year	136,520
Showing an increase of	24,374

NEW YORK, January 24— The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries advanced at at the first call 2@3-100 for the near and 1@2-100 for the later months. The second call showed a further advance of 1@2-100, and still higher prices were paid subsequently, but the last advance was lost again, and closed steady 3@4-100 above yesterday's final quotations. Much long cotton was disposed of.

NEW YORK, January 24—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,082,810 bales, of which 2,609,410 are American, against 3,402,895 bales and 2,805,495 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 46,377 bales: receipts from plantations 87,132. Crop in sight 4,805,615

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—Noon—Cotton dull with downward tendency; middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6⅛; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,200; American 12,500; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6; February and March delivery 6 2-64, 6 1-64; March and April delivery 6 6-64, 6 5-64; April and May delivery 6 9-64, 6 8-64; May and June delivery 6 13-64, 6 12-64, 6 13-64. June and July delivery 6 1-64; futures opened steady at the advance.

LIVERPOOL, January 24—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,500 bales; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 63-64, value; January and February delivery 5 63 64, value; February and March delivery 6, sellers; March and April delivery 6 4-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 8-64, sellers: May and June delivery 6 12-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 16-64, sellers; July and August delivery 6 19-64, sellers: August and September delivery 6 28-64, ers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, January 24—Cotton quiet; sales 181 bales: middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11 7-16; net receipts 3; gross 6,213; consolidated net receipts 11,455; exports to Great Britain 1,270; to continent 10,452.

GALVESTON, January 24—Cotton firm; middling 10 9-16; net receipts none; gross none; sales 807 bales; stock 53,878.

NORFOLK, January 24—Cotton firm; middling 10¾; net receipts 1,427 bales; gross 1,427; stock 31,449; sales 1,261; exports coastwise 680.

WILMINGTON, January 24—Cotton in fair demand; middling 10⅝; net receipts 83 bales; gross 83; sales none; stock 5,331; exports coastwise 1,223.

SAVANNAH, January 24 — Cotton firm; middling 10½; net receipts 889 bales; gross 889; sales 600; stock 60,788.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24—Cotton firm; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 1,599 bales; gross 2,271; sales 4,000; stock 361,163: exports to France 10,452.

MOBILE, January 24—Cotton firm; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 1,541 bales; gross 1,549; sales 1,000; stock 51,242; exports coastwise 366.

MEMPHIS, January 24—Cotton firm; middling 10⅝; net receipts 641 bales; shipments 4,283; sales 1,900; stock 111.557; sales to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, January 24—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 181 bales; shipments —; sales 303.

CHARLESTON, January 24—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 616 bales; gross 616; sales 175; stock 38,159.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, January 24—On 'change values in the leading articles were steady and quotably firm early in the session, but before the close weakened quite sharply on fresh offerings brought out by weaker cables, and which indicated fears of mob violence and other lawlessness in London. The whole list was depressed in consequence and closed quotably weak. Wheat opened steady and fairly firm at a decline of ⅛c in near deliveries, with more long than short wheat in sight. The course of the market for the first two hours was very steady, with fluctuations of favorite options confined to ⅛@⅜c, the tendency being slightly downward. King & Co., of Toledo, telegraphed that our next visible statement would show from 250,000 to 500,000 bushels, the figures being uncertain by reason of the varied milling demand. About noon cables came in very weak, and contained fears of further violence in London. Values here responded very rapidly to the pressure to sell and became briskly lower, dropping nearly 1c and closing weak at the decline. No. 2 spring sold early at 80¼c, but closed nominally at 79@79⅛c.

Corn ruled steady early in the session at substantially full closing prices, but made no advance over the first quotations. The day's transactions were rather below the average. The market, in a general way, moved about with wheat, recording its lowest points at the close. No. 2 cash was called nominally 38@38¼c, closing at inside figures, and no other features than those applying to wheat were apparent. All options closed heavy.

Oats very quiet and steady, on a basis of 31⅜@31½ for May, which option absorbed about all attention given that cereal.

Provisions opened steady but quiet, in keeping with the conditions in other pits. Few outside orders were on the floor, while scalpers did no enter the market with the spirit usually prevailing in the early days of the week. The course of value was steady until noon, when an easier feeling set in and prices began to drop off in sympathy with the downward course of wheat, bringing out large offerings. Mess pork was called nominally at 12.00@12.05, lard 6.80 and ribs 6.15. The close was heavy, at a decline of 10c for the day.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 24, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
January	80	80¼	79¼	79¼
PORK.				
January	12 05	12 05	12 05	12 05
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
January	6 12½	6 12½	6 12½	6 12½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 24—The tone of the grain market is stronger. Flour — Patent process $5.65@6.00; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; family $4.25; superfine $3.25@$3.75 Wheat—Mills about supplied. The unsettled state of the market is such that no satisfactory and reliable prices can be given. Corn—White, car lots, bulk, 59c; do. sacked 62c; mixed, car lots bulk 54c; do. sacked 57c. Corn Meal — 65c. Oats — Car lots, bulk, 41c; do, sacked 43c. Rye — To distillers 90c@$1.00, car lots. Hay—Choice timothy, small bales $19.00 per ton; large bales $18 50; No. 2, small bales, $17.00; large bales $16.00; clover, small bales, $17 00. Wheat Bran—Large sacks 85c; small 88c. Grits—$4.65 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, January 24—Flour firm with a moderate local demand; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.15; extra $3.25@$3.85; family $4 00@$5.00; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.15; extra $3.25@$3.75 Rio brands $4.75. Wheat, southern firm and quiet; western firmer but dull; southern red 92@95; amber 96@97; No. 1 Maryland 95@95¼; No. 2 western winter red spot 90@90¾. Corn, southern quiet but firm; western steady and dull; southern white 55; yellow 50.

NEW YORK, January 24—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.35@$4.40; good to choice extra $4.45@$5.80 Wheat, spot about ⅛c lower; ungraded red 85@96; No. 2 red February 91½@92⅞. Corn, spot opened firmer, closing weak; ungraded 53¼@56¾; No. 2 January 55¼@55⅝. Oats, cash held firmer; No. 2 38. Hops firm; common to prime 12@18

CHICAGO, January 24—Flour easier; good to choice spring extras $2.00@$3.50. Wheat quiet; closed 1⅛c lower; No 2 red January 79⅝@80¼. Corn dull and ⅝c lower; cash 38@39; February 37¾@38⅝. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 February 28@28¼.

ST. LOUIS, January 24—Flour unchanged; family $2.70@$2.90; choice $3.25@$4.00; fancy $3.20@$4 25. Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red fall 88⅞@88⅝ cash: 87⅞@88⅝ Febuary. Corn a fraction lower: 36¼@36⅝ cash; 36¼@36⅝ February. Oats scarce and higher; 31@32½ old cash.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Flour unchanged; family $3.60@$3.90; fancy $4.00@$4.25. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter 87 bid. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 43⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 34.

LOUISVILLE, January 24—Wheat steady; longberry 83; No. 2 red 83. Corn, No. 2 mixed 44; do. white 45. Oats, No. 2 mixed 33.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 24—Coffee—Rio 10@13½c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 7c; granulated 7¼c: white extra C 6¾c; New Orleans sugars, granulated 7¼c: whites 6⅝c; yellow clarified 6⅛ Molasses—Black strap in bbls 20c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 50c; prime 45c; fair 35@40c; common 30@30c Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 26@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ½ bbls, 100 lbs, $3.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ℔ gross $1.20; ℔ 200 $1.74; ℔ 300 $3.75; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, January 24—Coffee, spot fair Rio quiet at 9⅛; No. 7 Rio spot 7.90; January 7.70. Sugar firm; centrifugal 5¾; fair to good refining 5@5 13-16 refined firm; C 5@5⅜; extra C 5¼@5⅜; white extra C 5¼@5⅝; yellow 4⅞@5; off A 5⅝@5⅞; mould A 6⅝; standard A 6; cut loaf and crushed 6⅞; confectioners A 6¼; powdered 6¾; granulated 6⅜@6 9-16; cubes 6½@6¾. Molasses steady; New Orleans 40@52. Rice firm; domestic 4⅜@6⅛; Patna 4⅛@5½; rangoon 4¼@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7⅛. Sugar firm; common to good common 4⅛@4⅜; fair to fully fair 4⅞@4⅝ yellow clarified 5⅜@5½. Molasses steady; prime 35@40. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅞@6.

CINCINNATI, January 24 — Sugar strong and higher hards refined 6⅞@7; New Orleans 5½@6⅛.

CHICAGO, January 24—Sugar firm and a shade higher; standard A 6⅜@6½; granulated 6½@6⅝.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 24—Pork opened a shade higher, but reacted 10@12½c; cash $12.05@$12.10: February $12.00@$12.15. Lard opened 2½@5c higher and closed steady: cash 6.75@6.82½: February 6.80@6.85. Boxed meats in light demand; dry salted shoulders 4.85@4.90; short ribs 6.12½@6.15; short clear 6.60@6.65.

LOUISVILLE, January 24—Provisions steady. Mess pork $13.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¼; clear sides 6⅝ Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7⅝; hams, sugar-cured 10¼. Lard, prime leaf 8⅛.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Pork firm; mess $12.25@$12.50. Lard firmly held; prime steam 6.92½. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 4⅞; short rib 6⅝. Bacon easier; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7⅛; short clear 7¾.

NEW YORK, January 24—Pork dull and barely steady; mess spot $13.25@$13.50. Middles dull; long clear 6¾. Lard variable and irregular; western steam spot 7⅛; February 7.09@7.14.

ATLANTA, January 24—Market firm for clear rib sides 6⅞@7⅛c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 13½c. Lard—Tierces refined 8⅛c; tubs 8⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, January 24—Provisions firm with only a small jobbing trade.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 24—There is some demand for dried fruit. Apples—$3.00@$3.50. Lemons—Messina $2.50@$3 00 ℔ box; Palermo $3.75@$4.00. Oranges—$1.50@$2.00 ℔ box for choice selected. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50, Figs—16@18c. Raisins—℔ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ℔ gal; $14.00 ℔ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ℔ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10 Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Apples and rough dried peaches 8c; pealed peaches 4@7c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6½c; Virginia 7½@8 roasted 1½c ℔ ℔ extra. Cider—Apple barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 24—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5 00@$8.50; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Whisky dull at $1.11.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Whisky steady at $1.12.

CHICAGO, January 24—Whisky firm at $1.13.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 24—Turpentine quiet at 27½; rosin quiet; strained $1.02½; good strained $1 07½; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, January 24—Turpentine quiet at 27½; sales 100 barrels; rosin dull at $1.05@$1.22½; sales 1,500.

CHARLESTON, January 24—Turpentine quiet at 27½; rosin quiet; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05.

NEW YORK, January 24—Rosin dull at $1.25@$1.30. turpentine firm 30½@31

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 24—Market active. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ℔ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Wel.; buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.70. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 24 — Eggs — 25c. Butter —Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 20c: other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 12½@20cc; hens 25c; cocks 20; ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 10@11c ℔ ℔. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 11@12½; turkeys 13@15. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern and western $2.25@$2.50 ℔ barrel. Sweet Potatoes—90@$1.00c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 13@15c. Onions—Choice eastern $3 00@$3.50 Cabbage—2½@3c. Cheese—Skims 11

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 24— Leather —Jobbers report a very satisfactory trade: G. D. 24@26; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, January 24— Bagging —1¾ ℔s 10@10½c; 1¾ ℔s 10½@10¾c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ℔ bundle

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 24—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Hogs steady; common and light $3.65@$4.75; packing and butchers $4.50@$5 00.

Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Some of its Wonderful Cures.

My daughter's cough has been very much loosened and lessened, while her strength has increased considerably since she commenced using **Brewer's Lung Restorer.** We can scarcely hope for permanent recovery, but are encouraged very much indeed by the change in her condition while using the **Lung Restorer.** We used it with the permission and under the supervision of our physician, who is very favorably impressed with it, I think. I sincerely wish you success in your efforts to heal the sick. Yours truly, W. B. McGILERAY, Richmond, Va.

With my experience I must pronounce **Brewer's Lung Restorer** the best lung remedy made Four of my brothers and sisters had died with consumption, and about three years ago I became so exhausted by a long continued cough, accompanied with low fever and night sweats, that I could barely get about, and my friends gave up all hope. I coughed so incessantly that I could not sleep at all. After trying several lung medicines I began the use of **Brewer's Lung Restorer** and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and I am as stout now as ever I was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs any more than if they had never been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very truly, G. E. HUGELY, Barnesville, Ga.

The **Brewer's Lung Restorer** has done my wife so much good that I never miss an opportunity of "talking it up" to those who require a lung medicine, and I find that it gives almost universal satisfaction, more so than any lung medicines have ever known. W. B. DIX.

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly and at times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies failed, we got **Brewer's Lung Restorer** and began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to **Brewer's Lung Restorer.** R. W. BONNER, Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poisonous substance. Send for circular of long list of wonderful cures.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Macon, Ga.

mon wed fri sun wkeow nol

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

OFFICES AND ROOMS IN THE

New Constitution Building

IN SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS.

HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED

WITH EACH ROOM.

AN ELEGANT OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Running constantly.

Diagrams of the building can be seen at The Constitution office. Parties applying now can have rooms arranged as desired.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager

PETER LYNCH,

AT HIS OLD STAND

95 Whitehall Street,

Is just receiving and has on hand in addition to his large and varied stock the following goods for the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Nuts of all kinds. American and Imported

WINES AND LIQUORS

—JUST RECEIVED FOR HOT PUNCHES—

1 Cask Wise's Irish Whisky,
1 Cask Ramsey's Scotch Whisky.

—FOR CULINARY AND TABLE PURPOSES—
1 Cask Very Fine Port Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Sherry Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Madeira Wine.

Also all kinds of Wines for Cooking Purposes. A few more bushels Rye and Barley Seed just received. Will have his stock seed Irish Potatoes and fresh Garden Seeds by the 1st January, 1885.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Georgia.
December 19, 1884.

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT JAN. 4, 1885, CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

	No. 50. NOrle'ns & Shrev. †Expr's.	No. 54. New Orleans Mail.	No. 52. †Night Exp.	No. 56. Sunbeam ‡Accom.
Lv. Atlanta	1 27 pm	9 00 am	11 00pm	4 30pm
*Simpson St.	1 33 pm	9 10 am	11 10pm	4 40pm
*Howell		9 16 am	11 17pm	4 48pm
*Peyton		9 25 am	11 30pm	5 00pm
Chattahoochee		9 28 am	11 34pm	5 03pm
*Concord		9 40 am	11 49pm	5 16pm
Mableton		9 46 am	11 56pm	5 22pm
Austell	2 11 pm	9 57 am	12 10am	5 43pm
Salt Springs		10 03 am	12 20am	5 50pm
Douglasville		10 18 am	12 40am	6 05pm
Winston		10 32 am	12 57am	6 18pm
Villa Rica		10 48 am	1 17am	6 32pm
Temple		11 07 am	1 41am	6 48pm
Bremen		11 30 am	2 10am	7 10pm
Tallapoosa		11 55 am	2 44am	7 35pm
Muscadine				
Edwardsville		12 25 pm	3 06am	
Heflin		12 45 pm	3 33am	
Davisville		1 03 pm	3 56am	
		1 17 pm	4 15am	
Choccolocco		1 25 pm	4 26am	
DeArmanville		1 34 pm	4 38am	
Oxford				
		1 46 pm	4 55am	
*Oxanna		2 05 pm	4 59am	
Anniston	5 00 pm	2 15 pm	5 05am	
Bynums		2 35 pm	5 35am	
Eastaboga		2 46 pm	5 48am	
Lincoln		3 01 pm	6 10am	
Riverside		3 15 pm	6 27am	
Seddon		3 30 pm	6 34am	
Eden		3 34 pm	6 51am	
*Cook's Springs		3 50 pm	7 13am	
*Bromton		4 05 pm	7 35am	
Leeds		4 15 pm	7 50am	
*Irondale		4 45 pm	8 30am	
Birmingham	7 05 pm	5 00 pm	8 50am	
Lv. Meridian	1 05 am			
" New Orleans	7 00 am			
Lv. Jackson	6 10 am			
" Vicksburg	8 40 am			
"Shreveport Lv	7 10 pm			

	No. 51. Atlanta Fast †Exp's	No. 55. †Fast Express.	No. 53. Night †Exp's.	No. 57. Sunbeam ‡Acc'm
Ar. Atlanta	2 30pm	6 30 pm	7 10 am	8 50am
Simpson St.	2 24pm	6 20 pm	7 00 am	8 41am
*Howell		6 14 pm	6 51 am	8 35am
*Peyton		6 04 pm	6 36 am	8 25am
Chattahoochee		6 01 pm	6 32 am	8 22am
*Concord		5 50 pm	6 15 am	8 09am
Mableton		5 54 pm	6 04 am	8 03am
Austell	2 11pm	5 34 pm	5 51 am	7 54am
Salt Springs		5 27 pm	5 40 am	7 45am
Douglasville		5 12 pm	5 15 am	7 30am
Winston		4 58 pm	4 55 am	7 15am
Villa Rica		4 43 pm	4 30 am	7 00am
Temple		4 23 pm	4 00 am	6 40am
Bremen		4 00 pm	3 25 am	6 15am
Tallapoosa		3 36 pm	2 43 am	5 50am
Muscadine		3 12 pm	2 07 am	
Edwardsville		2 54 pm	1 37 am	
Heflin		2 37 pm	1 10 am	
Davisville		2 22 pm	12 48 am	
Choccolocco		2 14 pm	12 35 am	
DeArmanville		2 06 pm	12 20 am	
Oxford		1 54 pm	11 58 pm	
*Oxanna		1 50 pm	11 53 pm	
Anniston	11 05am	1 25 pm	11 48 pm	
*Bynums		12 55 pm	11 15 pm	
Eastaboga		12 45 pm	11 00 pm	
Lincoln		12 30 pm	10 35 pm	
Riverside		12 17 pm	10 15 pm	
Seddon		12 12 pm	10 05 pm	
Eden		11 59 am	9 45 pm	
*Cook's Springs		11 42 am	9 20 pm	
*Bromton		11 25 am	8 55 pm	
Leeds		11 15 am	8 33 pm	
*Irondale		10 45 am	7 40 pm	
Birmingham	9 00am	10 30 am	7 15 pm	
Ar. Meridian	2 45am			
" New Orleans	9 00pm			
Ar. Jackson	9 35am			
" Vicksburg	7 20pm			
" Shreveport	7 30am			

*Flag Stations. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday.

Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on Nos. 50 and 51.

Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham, on Nos. 52 and 53.

Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V. and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P. and L. and N.

Eastward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D., Cen. R. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and A. and W. Pt. Railroads.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, January 18th, 1885.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton	11 50 n'n
" Chattanooga	1 15 p m

Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2 40 p m
Arrive Dalton	6 38 p m
" Chattanooga	8 02 p m

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	3 55 p m
Arrive Rome	7 05 p m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

Leaves Atlanta	4:40 p m
Arrives Marietta	5:30 p m

Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11. EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives Chattanooga	5 15 a m

NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Arrives Dalton	8 57 p m
Arrives Chattanooga	10 15 p m

Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Nashville and Pullman cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati, and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Louis without change.

No. 19 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington, and through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	8 00 a m
Leave Dalton	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 25 p m

Stops at all important way stations

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	8 07 p m

NO 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	10 25 p m
Arrive Atlanta	3 40 a m

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Rome	8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 15 a m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta	7 38 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 40 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Washington to New Orleans.

No. 12 has Pullman car St. Louis to Jacksonville without change, and New York to Atlanta without change.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
R. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia

RAILROAD.

DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.

Chattanooga to Atlanta
Atlanta to Macon.
Rome to Atlanta.

—— AND ——

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.

Chattanooga and the West.
To Florida and the Southeast.

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

The year round without change and without delay. Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING.
THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES
Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla
Without change and without extra fares.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basis Central Standard time, by which all trains are run) in effect January 18th, 1885.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Fast mail No. 3.
Leave CHATTANOOGA	10 20 pm	8 40 am
" Ooltewah	10 55 pm	9 19 am
" Cohutta	11 25 pm	9 50 am
Arrive DALTON	11 55 pm	10 18 am
Leave DALTON		10 18 am
Arrive East Rome	1 25 am	11 35 am
Leave East Rome	1 30 am	11 55 am
" Rockmart	2 32 am	12 48 am
" Dallas	3 17 am	1 36 pm
Arrive Atlanta	4 35 am	3 05 pm
Leave Atlanta	4 45 am	3 25 pm
" McDonough	5 57 am	4 44 pm
" Jackson	6 35 am	5 26 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 48 am	5 16 pm
Arrive MACON	8 08 am	7 13 pm
Leave MACON	8 38 am	7 40 pm
" Cochran	10 20 am	9 35 pm
" Eastman	11 03 am	10 27 pm
Arrive JESUP	3 25 pm	3 30 am
Leave JESUP		4 15 am
" Sterling		6 01 pm
Arrive BRUNSWICK		6 50 am

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.
Leave BRUNSWICK		8 00 pm
" Sterling		8 50 pm
Arrive JESUP		10 40 pm
Leave JESUP	11 40 am	11 20 am
" Eastman	3 59 pm	4 35 am
" Cochran	4 50 pm	5 30 am
Arrive MACON	6 30 pm	7 40 am
Leave MACON	7 20 pm	8 15 am
" Indian Sp'gs	8 47 pm	9 52 am
Leave JACKSON	8 59 pm	10 05 am
" McDonough	9 38 pm	10 50 am
Arrive ATLANTA	10 55 pm	12 15 pm
Leave ATLANTA	11 10 pm	12 55 pm
" Dallas	12 33 am	2 15 pm
" Rockmart	1 16 am	3 05 pm
Arrive East Rome	2 10 am	4 00 pm
Leave East Rome	2 20 am	4 05 pm
Arrive Dalton	3 43 am	5 25 pm
Leave Dalton	3 43 am	5 40 pm
" Cohutta	4 10 am	6 10 pm
" Ooltewah	4 45 am	6 45 pm
Arive CHATTANOOGA	5 20 am	7 20 pm

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	Fast Mail No. 3.
Leave CLEVELAND	9 00 pm	8 05 am
" Cohutta	11 25 pm	8 50 am
" Dalton	11 55 pm	9 40 am
Arrive East Rome	1 25 am	11 20 am
Leave East Rome	1 30 am	11 55 am
" Rockmart	2 32 am	12 48 pm
" Dallas	3 17 am	1 36 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	4 35 am	3 05 pm

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express No. 2.	Fast Mail No. 4.
Leave ATLANTA	11 10pm	12 55 pm
" Dallas	12 33 am	2 15 pm
" Rockmart	1 16 am	3 05 pm
Arrive East Rome	2 10 am	4 00 pm
Leave East Rome	4 50 am	7 10 pm
" Dalton	6 25 am	9 20 pm
" Cohutta	6 53 am	9 49 pm
Arrive CLEVELAND	7 25 am	10 20 pm

CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern R'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and through day coaches between Chattanooga and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York. No. 4 connects at Chattanooga with Main Line E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R.

Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping cars between Jacksonville. Jesup, Macon and Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, connecting at Chattanooga with Pullman cars for Philadelphia and solid train for Lynchburg.

No. 4 connects at Chattanooga with Pullman cars Chattanooga to New York and solid trains Chattanooga to Lynchburg.

Nos. 3 and 4 cars by through first-class coaches between Atlanta and Little Rock via Memphis and Charleston R. R,

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran daily, except Sunday.

J. W. FRY
Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.

On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this road will run as follows:

Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	5:00 p m	6:50 a m
Arrive at Lula	6:30 p m	8:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	10:30 p m	12:00 n'n
Arrive at Tallulah Falls		12:56 a m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	6:30 a m	
Leave Atlanta	7:40 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	10:54 a m	8:41 p m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m	9:40 p m

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west

R. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER. G. P. A.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS

At Union Depot, Atlanta. Ga.

☞ All time given here is Atlanta city time. ☜

DESTINATION.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
WESTERN & ATLANTIC R.R.		
Chattanooga and West	8 00 a m	1 25 p m
Chattanooga and East and West	2 50 p m	8 07 p m
Kennesaw train	5 00 p m	1 25 p m
Kingston and Rome accom'n	4 00 p m	11 15 a m
Marietta accommodation	4 40 p m	8 40 a m
Chattanooga and West	11 40 p m	3 40 a m
RICHMOND & DANVILLE RR		
Charlotte and North and East	7 40 a m	10 30 p m
Charlotte and North and East	5 00 p m	12.00 noon
Gainesville accommodation	4 30 p m	8 20 a m
CENTRAL RAILROAD.		
Macon and Southwest Ga	3 55 a m	11 20 p m
Macon and Albany	2 50 p m	12 25 p m
Barnesville accommodation	5 00 p m	8 10 a m
Macon and Savannah	8 10 p m	7 30 a m
GEORGIA RAILROAD.		
Augusta	8 25 a m	5 45 p m
Clarkston accommodation	1 30 p m	3 35 p m
Augusta and Charleston	2 45 p m	1 00 p m
Decatur accommodation	9 40 a m	10 50 a m
Covington accommodation	6 10 p m	8 00 a m
Augusta and Charleston	8 50 p m	6 40 a m
ATLANTA & WEST P'T R. R.		
Montgomery, South and West	12 35 p m	2 20 p m
N. O. Limited	3 00 p m	2 40 p m
LaGrange accommodation	3 55 p m	9 20 a m
Montgomery and South	11 30 p m	3 45 a m
GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.		
Birmingham, South and West	9 00 a m	6 30 p m
N. O. Limited	1 27 p m	2 30 p m
Birmingham	11 00 p m	7 10 a m
T[illegible] Accommodation	4 30 p m	9 00 a m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Richmond and Danville

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Great Through Car Route

—WITH—

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

AND THROUGH

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE

BETWEEN THE

SOUTH AND NORTH

72 MILES SHORTER

—AND—

8 HOURS QUICKER

Than any other route

To Washington and the East.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, 1884.	Mail and Express No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	5 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 a m	6 00 p m
" Lula	11 04 a m	8 41 p m
" Greenville	2 50 p m	12 35 a m
" Charlotte	6 30 p m	5 30 a m
" Salisbury	7 53 p m	7 17 a m
" Greensboro	9 28 p m	9 20 a m
Arrive Danville	11 10 p m	11 20 a m
Leave Danville	11 30 p m	11 45 a m
" Lynchburg	1 55 a m	3 00 p m
" Charlottsville	3 60 a m	5 25 p m
Arrive Washington	8 00 a m	10 25 p m
Leave Washington	8 20 a m	11 15 p m
Arrive Baltimore	9 20 a m	12 30 a m
" Philadelphia	12 45 p m	3 40 a m
" New York	3 40 p m	6 40 a m
" Boston	6 25 am	3 30 p m
Leave Danville	12 40 a m	11 25 a m
" Burkville	5 20 a m	3 00 p m
Arrive Richmond	7 00 a m	4 58 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta city time	4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville	6 40 p m
RETURNING.	
Leave Gainesville city time	6 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 20 a m

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Car Atlanta to New York.

Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. SERGEANT. City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER.
AUGUSTA, GA., January 3d, 1885.

Commencing Sunday, 4th inst., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes slower than Atlanta time:

FAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

L've Augusta	7 40 am
Ar. Washington	10 40 am
L've Washington	7 55 am
L've Athens	8 00 am
L've Gainesville	5 55 am
Ar. Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 35 pm
Ar. Washington	7 20 pm
L've Washington	4 10 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

NO 2 EAST—DAILY.		NO. 1. WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 20pm	" Macon	7 25 am
Ar. Athens	4 40 pm	" Mill'g'v'e	9 22 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washin'n	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 30 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 20 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 20 pm	Lv Augusta	9 10 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 10 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 40 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 25 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	Lv. Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

Lv. Atlanta	1 25 pm	Lv. Clarkston	2 36 pm
Lv. Decatur	1 57 pm	Lv. Decatur	3 06 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 35 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule Flag Station.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thomson, Camak, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points East, Southeast, West, Southwest, North and Northwest, and carry Through Sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

—VIA—

Atlanta & West Point R.R.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 11th, 1885.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

Between Georgia, South Carolina and the North to

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

and all points in the Southwest. Three daily

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between Washington, Atlanta and Mobile and New Orleans.

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, JAN. 18th, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54	No. 2.
Lv. Atlanta	12 30 pm	11 40 pm	3 00 pm	3 55 pm
Ar Fairburn	1 13 pm	12 28 pm		4 43 pm
" Palmetto	1 25 pm	12 43 pm		4 57 pm
" Newnan	2 00 pm	1 14 am		5 28 pm
" Grantville	2 32 pm	1 49 am		5 59 pm
" Hogansville	2 46 pm	2 04 am		6 15 pm
" LaGrange	3 13 pm	2 33 am		6 45 pm
" West Point	3 43 pm	3 00 am	5 22 pm	
" Opelika	4 32 pm	3 58 am	6 00 pm	
" Columbus	7 22 pm	5 46 am	7 22 pm	
" Montgom'y	7 00 pm	6 30 am	7 55 pm	
" Pensacola	5 03am	6 25 pm		
" Mobile	2 40 am	2 00 pm	2 05 am	
Ar. N. Orleans	7 45 am	7 30 pm	6 20 am	

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	No. 51.	No. 53.	No. 55.	No. 1.
Lv. N. Orleans	8 20 pm	8 00 am	11 00 pm	
" Mobile	1 15 am	1 35 pm	3 35 am	
" Montgom'y	8 05 am	9 00 pm	9 45 am	
" Columbus	8 45 am	9 05 pm	8 45 am	
" Opelika	10 24 am	11 35 pm	11 42 am	
" West Point	11 13 am	12 29 am	12 21 pm	
" LaGrange	11 43 am	1 03 am		6 40 am
" Hogansville	12 08 pm	1 33 am		7 09 am
" Grantville	12 21 pm	2 48 am		7 24 am
" Newnan	12 52 pm	2 18 am		7 54 am
" Palmetto	1 27 pm	3 48 am		8 24 am
" Fairburn	1 41 pm	3 02 am		8 38 am
Ar. Atlanta	2 30 pm	3 45 am	2 40 pm	9 25 am

Pullman sleepers between Atlanta and New Orleans on all trains.

Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Atlanta and Columbus.

Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager, } Montgomery, Ala.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A., }
A. J. ORME, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THROUGH THE C[ITY]

EVENTS OF INTEREST G[ATHERED] UP ABOUT TOWN

Happenings here and There—In the ... Capitol, Around the Station House ... Streets—Minor News Notes Caug[ht] ... the Sidewalk—Gossip in the G...

The snow has departed.

The mule trade is booming.

The winds whistled mournfull[y] ...

Drilling at the artesian well wi[ll] ... to-day.

The Georgia Farmer has been ... the sheriff.

Coroner Haynes makes his he[adquarters at] the city prison.

There is a dangerous hole on ... near the bridge that needs attent[ion].

Atlanta will have a full moon ... She has needed one for several n[ights].

Telephone wire-stretchers were ... up the wires yesterday on Peach[tree] ...

Nearly all the trains were off ... day. The snow storm of Frida[y interfered] considerably with travel.

The rainy weather of the pas[t] ... has had a bad effect on building ... houses has been practically susp[ended] ... present.

The crop of beggars is as larg[e] ... perhaps on the increase. The n... sending out small children to beg ... on the increase.

Atlanta now has a one-armed ... printer. His name is Frank W... hails from Chicago.

An unknown but charitably i[nclined gen]tleman yesterday sent a sack of ... lice headquarters to be given to t...

An Alabama sheriff has arrive[d] ... Raterее. The sheriff has the n... pers but it is not known when ... away.

Pure Jersey milk and butte[r] ... cents per gallon; butter, 40 cents ... Send your orders to "Hilldale f[arm] ... phone No. 22. Five calls.

Visitors to Atlanta say the city ... est place they ever saw. Betwee[n] ... trains and the paved streets Atla[nta] ... age to make herself heard.

Edward Jackson was yesterd[ay arrested] by Patrolmen Aldridge and M... had about twenty pairs of shoes i[n his posses]sion and could not tell where he ...

Green Stokes was arrested ... Patrolmen Aldridge, Steerman ... Stokes is suspected of having a h[and in] glarizing Dittler's store on Hende[rson] ... few nights ago.

The attention of the proper ... called to the condition of Vena... the corner of Merritt's avenue. ... and Saturday the water was de[ep enough to] swim a horse. A very little wo[rk] ... the street at this place in passa[ble] ...

An alarm of fire was turned ... morning about three o'clock, and ... day about noon, from box 25, ... street. Both alarms were caused ... blazes in Mrs. Cooper's boarding ... ton street. The first fire was ... without any trouble and little d... last time considerable damage w... ell of the building. The origin o... unknown.

Mr. P. D. Myrick, formerly o... South Carolina, now train dispa[tcher of the] Richmond and Danville railroad, ... while clearing out an old desk a ... found two pieces of money iss[ued by the] state of South Carolina over a hu[ndred years] ago. The pieces are printed on ... looks like rough card board and ... face is printed in large type th... ment that to counterfeit the mo[ney would be] punished by death.

CAMP COMES CLEAR.

The Late Acting Postmaster of ... Straightens Things Out in Wa[shington].

A few days ago THE CONSTITUT[ION published] a paragraph to the effect that ... Myler cases would be disconti[nued] ... formation was obtained from a g... was recently in Washington ... stated that the matter was be... Definite news was received by ... night in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, January 25.—By d... attorney general the indictments ... United States court of Atlanta ... Camp, of late the acting postmaste[r] ... were quashed yesterday. Invest[igation demon]strated that the charge of embezzle[ment was based] upon an error in bookkeeping, w... been corrected, and his vouchers a... ceed the amount he was accused o... out of the sales of waste paper. C... ant postmaster at Boston until the ... brought against him, and while ac... at Atlanta handled, it is said, milli[ons of] ment money without loss.

It will be remembered that ... and Myler were put in charge o[f the] postoffice when Postmaster Co[nley was de]throned. A few months therea[fter] ... given other positions and while ... were both arrested charged wit[h] ... in the Atlanta office. Mr. Ca[mp] ... assistant postmaster at Boston, ... and Mr. Myler, who was c... inspector of this division, was ... appeared that both men were t... what seemed to be a small "in...

It is stated on good authority ... master Conley and Mr. Joe Nal... prosecuted, and it seems that n... are to suffer anything further ... grace which they have already ... ed to bear.

CUTTING THROUGH ...

Burglars Enter the Hecker ... Flour House and Get N...

One of the finest executed, bu[rglaries] ... burglaries of the winter, was pe[rpetrated some]time Saturday night.

The burglary was detected al... terday. Then the burglar was ... tance, his tracks were cold, and ... would soon have lost the trai[l] ... room faces North Broad street, ... the alley in the rear of DeGive'... On the alley are several ... a side door. This ... fastened on the inside by a lock ... The lock is near the middle of ... one bolt is near the top and the ... bottom of the door. The windo[w] ... by a patent bolt over the t... bolts are easily raised. The ... one of the top panes in the bo... then running his hand thro[ugh] ... pushed the bolt up. This l... unfastened, and when the bur[glar attempted] to hoist the window he found n... the window up, the burglar en... He then turned toward the wi... ing up the pieces of glass whic[h had] fallen inside the room, laid th... the window sill and on the gro[und] ... done to induce the belief that t... had been broken from the insi[de] ... outside. The burglar then en... and picking up a screw driver ... drawer open, but found nothi[ng] ... the building he unlocked ... pushed the bolts back a... exit. Before going a[way] ... the burglar tied a ... of the bolts and ... pulled the door too and fas[tened it] with the string. This was d[one] ... door closed so that it would n... tion. The burglar carried no[thing] ... had his presence not been de[tected] ... he would probably have retu[rned] ... Mr. C. B. Tappan, the manag[er] ... was sent for soon after the b[urglary was de]tected, and when he had co[mpleted an ex]amination of the plac[e he] ... ed that nothing ... taken away. He s... "That was a narrow escape ... my money in that drawer, a[nd yesterday af]ternoon I had one hundred ... in there which I came very ... fact, I can't tell why I took i[t] ... glad I did."

The police have given the ... investigation, but so far have ... make anything out of it.

THROUGH THE CITY.

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

appenings here and There—In the Courts, at the Capitol, Around the Station House and on the Streets—Minor News Notes Caught upon the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

The snow has departed.

The mule trade is booming.

The winds whistled mournfully last night.

Drilling at the artesian well will be resumed to-day.

The Georgia Farmer has been closed up by the sheriff.

Coroner Hayes makes his headquarters at the city prison.

There is a dangerous hole on Bell street near the bridge that needs attention.

Atlanta will have a full moon on the 30th. She has needed one for several nights.

Telephone wire-stretchers were busy putting up the wires yesterday on Peachtree street.

Nearly all the trains were off time yesterday. The snow storm of Friday interferred considerably with travel.

The rainy weather of the past few weeks has had a bad effect on building. Work on houses has been practically suspended for the present.

The crop of beggars is as large as ever and perhaps on the increase. The new dodge of sending out small children to beg is decidedly on the increase.

Atlanta now has a one-armed, left-handed printer. His name is Frank Willis and he hails from Chicago.

An unknown but charitably inclined gentleman yesterday sent a sack of flour to police headquarters to be given to the poor.

An Alabama sheriff has arrived and wants Rateree. The sheriff has the necessary papers but it is not known when he will get away.

Pure Jersey milk and butter. Milk, 40 cents per gallon; butter, 40 cents per pound. Send your orders to "Hilldale farm." Telephone No. 22. Five calls. tf

Visitors to Atlanta say the city is the noisiest place they ever saw. Between the railroad trains and the paved streets Atlanta does manage to make herself heard.

Edward Jackson was yesterday picked up by Patrolmen Aldridge and Moss. Jackson had about twenty pairs of shoes in his possession and could not tell where he got them.

Green Stokes was arrested yesterday by Patrolmen Aldridge, Steerman and Belford. Stokes is suspected of having a hand in burglarizing Dittler's store on Henderson street a few nights ago.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the condition of Venable street, at the corner of Merritt's avenue. On Friday and Saturday the water was deep enough to swim a horse. A very little work will place the street at this place in passable condition.

An alarm of fire was turned in yesterday morning about three o'clock, and again yesterday about noon, from box 25, on Marietta street. Both alarms were caused by incipient blazes in Mrs. Cooper's boarding house on Walton street. The first fire was extinguished without any trouble and little damage. The last time considerable damage was done to an ell of the building. The origin of both fires is unknown.

Mr. P. D. Myrick, formerly of Newberry, South Carolina, now train dispatcher of the Richmond and Danville railroad in this city, while clearing out an old desk a few days ago, found two pieces of money issued by the state of South Carolina over a hundred years ago. The pieces are printed on paper that looks like rough card board and across the face is printed in large type the announcement that to counterfeit the money will be punished by death.

CAMP COMES CLEAR.

The Late Acting Postmaster of Atlanta Straightens Things Out in Washington.

A few days ago THE CONSTITUTION contained a paragraph to the effect that the Camp and Myler cases would be discontinued. The information was obtained from a gentleman who was recently in Washington City, and who stated that the matter was being arranged. Definite news was received by telegraph last night in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, January 25.—By direction of the attorney general the indictments pending in the United States court of Atlanta against B. H. Camp, of late the acting postmaster at that office, were quashed yesterday. Investigation demonstrated that the charge of embezzlement was based upon an error in bookkeeping, which has since been corrected, and his vouchers as approved exceed the amount he was accused of appropriating out of the sales of waste paper. Camp was assistant postmaster at Boston until these charges were brought against him, and while acting postmaster at Atlanta handled, it is said, millions of government money without loss.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Camp and Myler were put in charge of the Atlanta postoffice when Postmaster Conley was dethroned. A few months thereafter they were given other positions and while thus engaged were both arrested charged with crookedness in the Atlanta office. Mr. Camp, who was assistant postmaster at Boston, was removed, and Mr. Myler, who was chief postoffice inspector of this division, was displaced. It appeared that both men were to be ruined for what seemed to be a small "indiscretion."

It is stated on good authority that ex-Postmaster Conley and Mr. Joe Nall will not be prosecuted, and it seems that none of the four are to suffer anything further than the disgrace which they have already been compelled to bear.

CUTTING THROUGH GLASS.

Burglars Enter the Hecker Self-Raising Flour House and Get Nothing.

One of the finest executed, but most fruitless burglaries of the winter, was perpetrated some time Saturday night.

The burglary was detected about noon yesterday. Then the burglar was at a safe distance, his tracks were cold, and a blood hound would soon have lost the trail. The storeroom faces North Broad street, and corners on the alley in the rear of DeGive's opera house. On the alley are several windows and a side door. This door is fastened on the inside by a lock and two bolts. The lock is near the middle of the door while one bolt is near the top and the other near the bottom of the door. The windows are fastened by a patent bolt over the top sash. These bolts are easily raised. The burglar broke one of the top panes in the bottom sash and then running his hand through to opening pushed the bolt up. This left the window unfastened, and when the burglar attempted to hoist the window he found no trouble With the window up, the burglar entered the room. He then turned toward the window and picking up the pieces of glass which had naturally fallen inside the room, laid them outside on the window sill and on the ground. This was done to induce the belief that the window glass had been broken from the inside and not the outside. The burglar then entered the office, and picking up a screw driver tore the money drawer open, but found nothing. In leaving the building he unlocked the back door, pushed the bolts back and had a clear exit. Before going away, however, the burglar tied a string to one of the bolts, and when outside pulled the door too and fastened the door with the string. This was done to hold the door closed so that it would not attract attention. The burglar carried nothing away, but had his presence not been detected yesterday he would probably have returned last night. Mr. C. B. Tappan, the manager of the house, was sent for soon after the burglary was detected, and when he had completed an examination of the place he declared that nothing had been taken away. He said, however, "That was a narrow escape. I always keep my money in that drawer, and yesterday afternoon I had one hundred and sixty dollars in there which I came very near leaving. In fact, I can't tell why I took it out, but I am glad I did."

The police have given the matter a careful investigation, but so far have been unable to make anything out of it.

YELLOW WITH GOLD.

Georgia Rich in Gold and Silver—A Talk With a Miner.

Saturday night a man rather below medium height, with iron gray hair, short, stubby moustache and goatee, also gray, piercing brown eyes, and skin that showed exposure but good health, entered Mercer's hotel. In hand he carried a fine breech-loading shotgun and across his shoulders swung a game bag. The man, with a quick step, advanced to the counter and, in a plain hand, wrote across the register:

"W. E. Horn, Mexico."

He was assigned to room 11 on the third floor, overlooking Whitehall street.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION man discovered the man's identity and called at room 11. In one corner sat the gun and game bag but on the tables, chairs, bureau, window sills etc lay mineral specimens. At the table was the object of the reporter's search. Judge W. E. Horn, formerly of the Black Range, New Mexico, one of the discoverers of the John Day gold mines in Oregon, and who for twenty years has hunted the yellow dust in the Mexican mines of Baptillos and Chihuahua. the mines of the Pacific coast, the Real del Monte of Mexico, and is now a citizen of the state of Durango, Mexico. THE CONSTITUTION man asked the miner the object of his visit to Georgia.

"I have just completed a year's ramble in the gold belt of Georgia. With my gun and dog, my pick and my companion, I have plunged into the mountains on a prospecting tour and I have discovered some surprising things. I have found ruby silver in Georgia—65 per cent silver."

"How?"

"I was washing gold in a creek one day and with my pick broke a rock on the ledge just above, and there discovered the ore. Coupled with it were chloride stains and the vein was a true fissure."

"What do you think generally of what you have seen in the state?"

"I think that the fields of Georgia are as inviting, both for gold and silver, as those of New Mexico, Colorado or Arizona. When miners first came to Georgia the ground was yellow with gold as it was in California when first the gold craze broke out there. The miners had to resort to primitive methods. Old gum trees were cut down and made into troughs, and all the fine gold and most of the large nuggets were lost. They would also hollow out stumps and put the rocks in there, and with some kind of mortar beat them up. After working the stumps for sometime they would burn them and get a considerable quantity of gold in that way in addition to what they had already gotten. There is on record a case of a miner in Georgia who took out sixteen pounds of gold from a pit five feet by seven. Another man built a chimney and daubed the cracks with clay. After a rain his wife found sticking out in the clay of the chimney a nugget weighing sixteen penneyweights. I know of an old woman who makes her living picking up gold after the rains. There is an enormous volume of gold in these old fields that have been so crudely worked."

In the course of the conversation Judge Horn said further, as he showed the reporter his specimens:

"Aside from the interests already developed, I think you will find the recent discovery of rich silver ore near Dalton, will be followed by others of permanent and assured values. I have, as you see, specimens of different ores gathered from the surface veins within a radius of 100 miles from Atlanta. Here are easily fluxed galena ores of silver carrying gold, 14 oz. silver, 3 pwt. gold. Here are others, float rock, 16 oz. silver, 2 pwt. gold, carrying copper. Others run 12 oz. silver, trace of gold and copper. I have others evidently silver and copper and gold. Here is a piece of quartz tumulin crystals with a piece of native copper attached. Here is a gold and silver quartz from a fissure vein, running near a gulch, out of which, in 1840, from the gravel, over $200,000 was washed. Here is a nugget of gold from Abacouche, on the line of the Georgia Pacific railroad. Nothing in California exceeds in character, showing a rich placer. On sections 3, 4, 5, 6, by estimating the gold in the gravel on one of these sections alone, section 6, there is over seven millions of dollars! The value of the gold field, which lie parallel to and are in contact with the hitherto unknown silver belt was originally as rich as the hills and gulches of the greater part of California. The quartz veins bearing gold and silver are as virgin to-day as they were in 1840, and Georgia with that part of Alabama contiguous through which runs the gold and silver ledges will soon become more attractive to good western miners than New Mexico, Colorado or Arizona, In addition, parallel to these are all the way down from its outcrop in Virginia and at Kings mountain in North Carolina, through Georgia till the mountains break up in Coosa county, Alabama, we have a tin belt."

"Is there tin?"

"I can show you a mountain of tin ore upon which while no veins of carsiterite have been found, (because possibly no intelligent search has been made) yet the tin stuff will run from 1¾ to 2½ per cent. There are vast deposits of Muratic ores out of which you are now manufacturing the very best fertilizers in the market, carrying different percentages of copper, lying at your very door or gateway as your city occupies that portion towards these vast interests. In addition, I have found in paying quantity mica, nickle copper, cobalt, lead, magnetic iron, marganese and the very purest sulphate of baryta. But the kaolin which can be laid down in Atlanta at a lower rate and to which access is more easily had via the Georgia Pacific, than any other manufacturing center, is destined to revolutionize the manufacture of porcelain wares in the United States. In fact, there are no porcelain wares manufactured in the United States, and if this material will make porcelain, it will become a new industry. Not only can you make the finest and clearest porcelain plates, cups, saucers, dishes and vases out of it, but you can do it here in Atlanta at a cost which will drive the common dirty, heavy clay plates, saucers, cups and dishes out of the market. This is a pure white unstained alluminum just as it comes from the mine. Now, all these mineral interests rests upon coal and iron deposits in quantity, and even greater than any in the union."

Judge Horn will leave the city to-day for another trip.

HE CUT HIS WIFE.

Charles Ligon Gets on the War Path and Uses His Razor.

Charles Ligon, a big, strong negro man, was yesterday given a cell in the city prison by Patrolmen Sheridan and Taylor.

Ligon is charged with carving his wife, Addie Ligon, with a razor. The cutting affray occurred yesterday morning and late last night the woman was in a bad condition. Several weeks ago Ligon was married to his wife at police headquarters. The bride was given away by a patrolman. Since the marriage Ligon and his wife have not lived as happily as before. Quarrels without number have occurred, but none of them resulted seriously until yesterday morning. Early in the morning Ligon visited his wife's house and, after being there a short time, began abusing her. The woman has a temper equal to the man's, and gave abuse for abuse. Finally Ligon slapped his wife in the face. She retaliated by hitting him with a chair. Then he struck her back of the ear with a stick. The lick knocked the woman down, but she arose and went for Ligon again. He then drew his razor and began carving, and when he finished his task the woman was covered with blood and would probably have been killed but for the arrival of a policeman who was attracted by the calls for help. The woman was given three severe cuts and several slight ones. The wounds are about the head and body.

Macrame Lace.

There are many ladies in Atlanta who have learned the art of working this Lace, but who find it difficult in getting the cord. It can be found in any desired quantity at D. Kunz, Nos. 54 and 56 S. Commerce street, Mobile, Ala.

CITY ITEMS.

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

THE CHURCHES.

SOME OF THE SERMONS PREACHED YESTERDAY.

The Services at the Second Baptist Church—Trinity and What Dr. Kendall Said—The First Methodist Protestant—Dr. Eddy at the Congregational—At the First Baptist.

Trinity Church.

This church is one of the largest in the city and its handsome and spacious auditorium is usually filled to overflowing. On yesterday morning the slush under foot and the veritable London fog overhead lessened the attendance, but the services from the beautiful voluntary of the choir to the benediction were quite interesting.

Dr. Kendall prefaced the announcement of his text with the remark that in consequence of the unpleasantness of the morning, the services would be brief and informal. The text was Ephesians, vi: 12, in connection with II. Corinthians, ii: 11: "We wrestle not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers," etc.

He stated that there was a gradation of being from the tiniest insect to the tallest archangel. There was a spiritual as well as a material universe. It was to be deplored, he continued, that so many seem insensible to the existence of a spiritual kingdom of darkness. Some even doubted as to the existence of a personal devil, the great enemy of our salvation. This scripture doctrine was briefly discussed. Several apt allusions were made to the teachings of the Bible.

He next proceeded to point out the divers' methods by which this great adversary sought to compass the overthrow of the Christain, suggesting to him that his conscious, peace and joy were delusions. Seeking to subvert his faith in the sufficiency of the righteousness of his Savior, striving to divert the eye of his faith from the final rewards that awaits the believer when his warfare is accomplished. He illustrated these several points by occasional references to his own recent experiences. In conclusion he addressed words of comfort to the feeble Christians amidst the buffetings of Satan and the storms of suffering. If steadfast in faith, all things should work together for his good. Who, he inquired, shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? The blood of Christ cleanseth us from all sin. His righteousness sufficeth for our justification. Let us beware lest by any of the wiles of the devil we are ensnared to our spiritual undoing.

In order to do this let us seek after heart purity. Let us hunger and thirst after the fulness of God.

These plain and yet momentous truths of the gospel were delivered with an unction that touched the hearts of the whole congregation. It was noticeable that all joined in singing the concluding hymn: "There is a fountain filled with blood," etc.

Attention was also called to the suffering of the poor, and contributions were solicited for their relief.

Second Baptist Church.

A good congregation assembled at this church despite the inclement weather. The music was peculiarly impressive, the whole congregation taking part in the singing. The pastor read from the 22nd to the 33rd verse of the 14th chapter of Mathew, being an account of Christ's walking upon the water and the descent of the Apostle Peter from the boat to meet his Master. Dr. McDonald first described the character of Peter, showing that his action in the incident related in this chapter was in keeping with his impulsive and impetuous nature.

The following lessons were drawn from the part Peter took in this incident:

1. The strange blending, even in a good man, of diverse elements of character. We are not to judge of a man's character by an isolated act, unless it is a fair indication of his character, because it may not do him justice. In the Apostle Peter were blended faith and fear; courage that would lead a forlorn hope and cowardice. After a grand and noble action is past he may fall down in the dust and do something unworthy of himself. It seems very much that the motive which prompted Peter to venture upon the water was ignorance and presumption.

2. The Lord Jesus takes these imperfect characters and disciplines them in the very line of their nature. He allowed Peter to come down to teach him his presumption. A man like Peter is worth a thousand soulless, lifeless men who are afraid to do anything for fear that they may do something wrong.

3. When Peter got into trouble he did, as we all do, prayed. The instinct of every human soul to pray to God when in trouble, is the best answer to those who say their God cannot answer prayer.

4. The prompt response of the Lord Jesus Christ to the prayer of Peter. As soon as Peter prayed "Lord save me," Christ stretched forth his hand and helped him.

Christ is ever ready and willing to hear and answer the prayer of faith.

The preacher finally urged upon all who were not Christians to begin at once to pray to God for salvation, letting their prayer be "Lord save me," "Lord save me."

The Congregational Church.

"Believing and working" was the topic of morning discourse at "the Church of the Redeemer." As a prelude to the sermon Dr. Eddey called the attention of his audience to the terrible work of Fenianism in London, characterizing it as the most diabolical outrageous attempt at the destruction of life and property in the history of the nations. The possible loss of life is terrible to contemplate. This movement evidently marks a crisis in our modern civilization, and calls for our sympathy and prayers. Let us remember this people in our private supplications.

The sermon was founded on the words recorded in Acts 16—31, and Phillipians 2—12.

"Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

"Work out your own salvation."

Here we have two texts. The one seems to say that believing is the sole condition of salvation. The other that salvation can only be gained by working. Is there a contradiction? No; each is the necessary complement of the other. Note that the salvation which the jailer received was salvation inchoate, salvation in the bud. It was something to be developed.

The other text was addressed to men already in a state of salvation, and the exhortation is to "work out your own salvation." Working, though not necessary to the gaining of salvation is nevertheless essential to its progress and consummation. Should this strike any one as somewhat obscure remember that salvation is identical with everlasting life, and "He that believth hath everlasting life." It is a present possessor of the believer. We have it in its glorious fruitage, but we have it in its precious germ, and is to be wrought out to its corruption.

Christian working is one essential condition of spiritual progress and of final completion

A true believer is conscious of no merit, his good works themselves spring from the all working spirit of grace. Oh the ingenious and inventive grace of God, grace for grace, grace rewarded and crowned by grace.

I love my God, but with no love of mine,
For I have none to give;
I love my God, but all the love is thine
For by thy life I live
Emptied and lost and swallowed up in thee.

Salvation is a staunch and stately ship given to us by our Lord without money or price. "This ship" I hear Him say, "will carry you safe over the stormy seas. It is strong and well stored with provisions for the voyage. It is yours! but you must work the ship till you reach the port."

First Baptist Church.

Dr. Hawthorne preached to a large congregation at the morning service, a strong, practical sermon on Christ's reply to those seeking a sign—12th chapter of Mathew.

The prevailing view of Christ's gentleness, mercy and forgiving spirit makes us sometimes overlook the fact that He was on occasions bold, stern and emphatic in his denunciations. To the weary, heavy laden, penitent soul He was all merciful in his gentle invitations, "Come unto Me"; but to the proud, unbending, haughty, hipocritical spirit he spoke in thunder tones and with flashing eyes his utter scorn. Those who came to Christ seeking a sign, came from idle curiosity to satisfy some intellectual fancy. They had seen many signs of Christ's working already. Christ came not to supply intellectual gratification, but spoke to the hearts and souls of men. Grand intellectual men have become disciples of Christ, but it was by humbling themselves, and seeking Him as little children for the comfort of their souls.

Christ was either a savior or an impostor. This question has never and never will settle itself to any man by intellectual quibbles, sign seeking, scientific research, etc. Humble yourself and ask his guidance and your soul will find comfort and satisfaction in his divine teachings. By such a course every Christian realizes the true meaning of the serpent in the garden of Eden, in the serpent-like temptations Satan has thrown along his own path. You will realize the true teachings of the story of Jonah, how, when you go away from Christ you are cast overboard by the world and swallowed up in sin. The day of miracles is not past. Greater miracles are now performed in the spiritual regeneration of man than in the days of Christ's presence on earth. Opening the eyes of a benighted soul to a proper conception of its lost and ruined condition is a greater miracle than to open the eyes of the blind. Unstopping the ears of a longing soul that it may hear the gentle wooing of Christ's spirit is a greater miracle than to make the deaf hear. Raising the soul, dead and buried in sin, into a life of Christian virtue is a greater miracle than to call the sheeted dead from their tomb. Christ's reply to the sign seekers was a response to all generations of the skeptical, rationalistic, purely intellectual sign seekers. The unclean spirit is the vain curiosity of the intellect. It is the spirit that would destroy and pull down, not build up and strengthen. We should rid the chambers of our soul of these evils, and when they are swept clean fill them with a nobler, purer, Christian spirit, less they return with sevenfold power. We cannot rid our lives of any vice and leave the place vacant. No man can be neutral. If we rid ourselves of the habit of swearing and put not in its stead the white-robed spirit of prayer, the sin will come back, bringing other deeper vices. If we drive out the habit of drunkenness and let not into the clean-swept soul the spirit of goodness and mercy, the love of drink will come back, bringing its companions—lying, stealing, debauchery and murder. Nothing but the spirit of God, ever on guard in the unseen tenements of the soul, can keep out these devils. We must not merely drive out evil, but put Christ in its stead. No man is safe outside of Christ.

At the evening service Dr. Hawthorne preached again to a large congregation on, "To whom shall we go; Thou alone hast the words of eternal life?"

First Methodist Protestant.

At the First Methodist Protestant church yesterday Rev. H. C. Cushing preached from the text "Love is the fulfilling of the law," Romans, 13th chapter and 10th verse. The preacher said a few simple laws lie at the foundation of all science. If it were not for the fact that many results follow the working of a single natural law human learning would be an impossibility. The memory of the student would break down under the weight of innumerable isolated facts that would defy classification. But under the Divine order it is possible to refer a multitude of things to a single species, and several species to a genus, and so on, until, if it were possible, all things might be referred to a single law, embracing every fact in the universe. This, perhaps, can never be accomplished; but until it is done there can be no such thing as a perfect science. Some have denied the scientific character of theology, yet it is the only perfect sciene known to man.

Other sciences neither begin at the beginning nor find an end; but in theology we have in earnest the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last, and we rejoice in the fact that, practically, we have the system reduced to a single law, the law of love. "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

The preacher then proceded to consider the question:

1. What is law? and what are its uses?

Law is the expression of a Divine fact.

God is the author of all law. Man never makes law; he discovers and applies it. Newton did not originate the law of gravity, nor did Roger Williams create the law of religious toleration. The principles of right and wrong are uncreated and eternal, but moral law implies, a law-giver and the law which forbids evil and enjoins righteousness simply expresses the mind, the will, the character of the law-giver, etc.

2. Law means limitation. There is a large field in which we may deport ourselves at pleasure, but law is the boundary of this field, and to cross it is to transgress, etc.

3. Law is immutable and inexorable, because it is founded upon truth, and truth is immutable. Let none think to evade it; let none dare to transgress and hope to escape.

4. Law is the outcome of love. It is not arbitrary, but forbids only what is hurtful, and enjoins only what is good and beneficial.

USES OF LAW.

1. To protect the innocent. This it does, by punishing the guilty. Law and justice are concerned about the welfare of the innocent, and punishment is inflicted not to gratify revengeful feelings, but for the purpose of exhibiting the ruinous consequences of wrong-doing.

2. Law is a great public educator. It is everywhere the measure of a people's morals and intelligence. Good and wholesome laws appeal to the judgment and moral sense of a people and by an unseen, but invincible moral power keep guard over the passions of men, and thus prevent crime. A good law should not be repealed because it is not obeyed, God's holy laws are all broken every day, yet they were written upon stone, that they might endure until, step by step, the human race understand and obey them.

3. Law cannot be abrogated. The law is holy, just and good, and cannot, therefore, be set aside. Law possesses an unlimited power of self assertion. It sits enthroned in the human soul, and however its authority may be ignored in moments of passion, it is sure to reassert its dignity, and thunder, through an awaken conscience, its demand for submission, and obedience. It is said, as Christians, we are not under law, but under grace; this is true; but law is not abrogated as respects the Christian. He is no evil doer, and is therefore exempt from the curse. He has grasped the principle of all law—love! Love to God and love to man. He hates the evil the law condemns, as the law itself does; and he loves the good the law enjoins, as the law-giver himself does.

II.—HOW LOVE FULFILLS THE LAW.

1. Not in the letter. "The letter killeth." No man is justified by the deeds of the law.

2. It must be kept in its spirit. "Ye must be born again." "He that loveth is born of God." "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God," etc. Love is the spirit of the law-giver, and love is the spirit of the law, and love fulfills the law.

3. Christ in the spirit of love fulfilled the law, suffering in our stead.

4. We fulfill the law when we dwell in love.

5. Love more than fulfills the law. Law forbids all injustice, Love works no ill to his neighbor, but good. Law forbids the worship of idols; Love bids us worship God, in spirit and in truth.

Law is necessarily limited, because it must be specific; but love is all-embracing and is anxious only to give to Christ the largest possible expression, gratitude and praise.

Fountain of Youth.

Every year a great army of invalids visit Florida in search of health. Ponce de Leon, the famous old Spanish explorer, searched there for the supposed Fountain of Health, which he thought would keep everybody youthful. Better stay at home and take Brown's Iron Bitters. This helps up the debilitated, the languid and the consumptive. Mr. P. Bonknight, of Micanopy, Florida, says "everything failed to cure my dyspepsia. At last I tried Brown's Iron Bitters with complete success."

DEIHL'S DILEMMA.

Mr. Albert Deihl, a Marietta Street Furniture Dealer, Assaulted by Foot Pads.

Mr. Albert Deihl, who manages a furniture house at 114 Marietta street and resides at No. 18 Spring street, was assaulted and seriously injured by foot pads about twelve o'clock Saturday night. Intelligence of the affair reached police headquarters yesterday morning.

The assault upon Mr. Deihl was of the most outrageous character. It was made within a few feet of his home door, and came near resulting fatally to him. Mr. Deihl has been in the habit of remaining at his store on Saturday nights until half-past ten, and even eleven o'clock. Saturday night last the weather was so bad that he would not venture out until he was compelled to close up. About midnight he closed his doors and then entered an adjoining place of business, where he deposited what money he had. Mr. Deihl had frequently left money in the same place over night, believing it

SAFER IN HIS FRIEND'S SAFE

than in his own pocket. He had no idea when he placed his money in that safe that he was acting so wisely. The wind was blowing and the rain was falling rapidly when Mr. Deihl started for his home. He shoved his hands into his overcoat pockets and bending his head forward hurried along the street, unmindful of everything but the piercing cold and the penetrating rain. When he reached the corner of Marietta and Spring streets he sprang around the corner, and with pleasant thought of the cheerful fire that awaited him at home, leaped over one mud hole only to land in another. The journey was nearly finished. He could see the bright light shining through his window. He drew one hand from a warm pocket to open the yard gate, but he never opened it. As he laid his hand upon the latch the gate flew open, as if by magic, and a burly form sprang in front of Mr. Diehl, commanding him to stop. At the same time the man grabbed Mr. Deihl in the collar with his left hand while he raised his right hand above his head. In the right hand Mr. Deihl's assailant

HELD A LONG KNIFE.

The keen, bright blade glistened a second and then, driven by a powerful muscle, began to descend. The point struck Mr. Deihl on the breast and opened his clothing for nearly twelve inches. All this time Mr. Deihl struggled for liberty. His assailant was much larger than he was and his chances in the hand-to-hand combat were slender. However, he managed to break his assailant's grip before a second blow could be struck with the murderous knife, and, with a call for help, sprang away. As Mr. Deihl started off the thug gave him a terrible kick in the side, and then began to pursue him, but just at that instant some one who had heard the call threw open a door. The bright light flooded the street, and the assailant fearing identification, skipped. Mr. Deihl finding himself safe from further pursuit, dropped against the fence unable to move, and finally fell to the ground, where he laid until his sisters carried him into the house. He was in a half unconscious condition, and his groans indicated great suffering. A messenger was hurriedly sent for Dr. Todd. The doctor upon examination found that the knife had opened Mr. Deihl's

OVERCOAT, COAT, VEST AND SHIRT

and that the point of the blade had then struck a large medal which Mr. Deihl wears under his shirt. The overcoat was cut nearly eight inches, the cut in the coat was nearly seven inches while the vest and shirt were opened fully six inches. When the point of the knife came in contact with the metal medal Mr. Deihl was wearing it could go no further, and the presence of that medal probably saved Mr. Deihl's life. Dr. Todd found him suffering a great deal from the kick. Mr. Deihl's suffering were so intense that the doctor was compelled to spend some time with him. Mr. Deihl was not permitted to talk, and could not have talked if Dr. Todd had allowed it. During the day, yesterday, however, he was much better, and to the members of his distressed family told all that he knew concerning the assault. It was not much, however. He says:

"While I was preparing to close up I saw a man standing in front of the store,

LOOKING IN THE WINDOW.

When I was counting my money I glanced up and saw his face against the window pane, but paid no attention to it, as I knew then that I was going to leave my money in Mr. Blount's safe. After closing the store I started home. I had forgotten about the face at the window. In fact the event was so far forgotten that I would never have thought of it again but for this assault. When I opened the gate the man stepped, it seemed to me, from behind the gate post and assaulted me."

Patrolman Holland yesterday gave the assault an investigation, as also did Captain Crim. The patrolman thinks that a man watched Mr. Deihl count the money and then beat Mr. Deihl home and hid behind the gate post and assaulted him, believing that he would have the money. Captain Crim believes that the man who assaulted Mr. Deihl was not the one seen at the store window. Mr. Deihl's father was up the State road and came home Saturday. Captain Crim believes that the foot pad was waiting for Mr. Deihl, Sr., and made the mistake. The foot pad got no money.

THE STRAIGHT FLUSH.

Five Negro Men Who Head the Gang of Burglars Behind the Bars.

Within the past week the Atlanta police have done more hard work and better work than has been done for more than a year.

In addition to the pulling of several thieves, recovering two to three hundred dollars' worth of stolen goods and catching up with a few burglaries, they have succeeded in arresting five of the boldest and most expert burglars that ever graced a chaingang or wore a pair of iron bracelets connected with links. The arrest of these negroes will do much to decrease the number of burglaries that have been and are being nightly perpetrated in Atlanta. They are the acknowledged head of a gang of thieves and burglars less bold than themselves; and the gang, deprived of their leadership, will be powerless for awhile. The names of the five negroes are Jordon Johnson, Wade Hampton, Jim Cook, George Wilson and Rufus Crawford, and their arrest reflects credit upon the policemen who made them. Jordan Johnson was arrested by Captain Crim and Patrolman Abbott. After an exciting chase Johnson was found under the State road depot and pulled out. Wade Hampton, the fighter of the gang, was arrested by Patrolman Loony. Jim Cook was taken in on the fly by Mounted Officers Joyner and Norman. In the race after Cook Mounted Officer Joyner's horse fell and came near killing his rider. Rufus Crawford was pulled in last night by Captain Crim and Patrolman Aldridge. Each one of these negroes has served a term or more in the chaingang and no community is safe with them at large. The negroes were all arrested at different times. Johnson was pulled first, then Wilson, then Cook, then Hampton, and then Crawford. Crawford was arrested last night.

Johnson, who is the director-general of the mob, is a tall, slim, straight black negro of about twenty-two years. He is sharp, cunning and bold, and would as readily stop a man on the highway and demand his money as to enter a deserted dwelling a thousand miles away from a living being. He has persistently remained silent until yesterday, when he began talking. His audience was a CONSTITUTION reporter, and to him Johnson said:

"You bet I am a bad negro, and I guess I'm a goner this time. I have been up before several times, and don't mind the stripes and chains. But if I ever get out o' here I'll make it all day for some of them negroes who gave me away."

"Did you rob Fickins' money drawer?"

"Well, that's my business until the jury comes out of that jury room. I have done a good deal of stealing in my life, and I always does it with science. Why, me and my pards have gone into houses on Peachtree in broad day and took things."

"Weren't you afraid of being caught?"

"We took them chances. One of us would stand at the fence and watch the street while the other would slip into the house. If the one at the fence detected danger he notified the man in the house and we'd both get away."

"Suppose you ran on someone when you went in the house?"

"Oh, we didn't mind that. It was no trouble. The man who went into the house always carried a letter or a bundle, and if anybody ran upon him it was no trouble to bow and ask if that note or bundle belonged there. It generally didn't, and there was no trouble in begging pardon and getting out. We call ourselves 'the hundred strong,' and we ain't going to die soon;" and here Johnson broke off into a merry whistle and refused to talk longer.

PERSONAL.

T. D. ROCKWELL, of Griffin, is in Atlanta.

E. WOODRUFF, of Columbus, is in Atlanta.

W. F. HUGULEY, of West Point, is in Atlanta.

F. O. SEWALL, of Washington city, is at the Kimball.

W. L. WATTERSON, of Jonesboro, is at the Markham.

G. V. GRESS, of DuBois, was at the Kimball last night.

W. L. CLARKE and wife, of Columbus, are in the city.

ROBERT T. DANIEL, of Griffin, was at the Kimball yesterday.

P. S. BURNEY, mayor of Madison, dined at the Markham yesterday.

DURING the recess of the supreme court J. H. Lumpkin has gone to New Orleans on important business, as well as to visit the exposition.

Letter List.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Jan. 24, 1885. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "advertised" and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Cora Alpherd, Mrs T D Anderson.

B—Julia Bazzle, Lizzie Ballen, Mrs L A Barnwell, Mollie Barnes, Mary McDonal Bailey, Maria Barrett, Huldy Barkin, Mat Bailey, Eva Bean, Mrs S Belcher, Mattie Bean, Lucia Bixby, Alice E Bryant, Rose Bozeman, Mattie Butler, Eva Brown.

C—Mrs Alice Carwin, Mrs E G Cary 2, Sophia Clayton, Ennie J Carey, Florence Carter, Fannie Clements 2, Lettie E Conner, Mary Cook.

D—Sallie C DeBureff, Anna Daniel, Ann Danzler, Margaret Dank, Julia Dillard, Mrs Mary Deans, Mrs James Doyle, Emeline Dudley.

E—Sallie A Engesser, Mollie Everett.

F—Annie O Forsyth, Mary Ford, Lizzy Ford, Miss Cornelius Fleming, Maggie Fanley, Miss E J Furse.

G—Mary Grant, Jane Gates, Belle Garrett, Mrs B Geise, Sophie Greer, Carrie Gilmore, Mahalie Grisson, Dominico Gusi.

H—Mingo Hunt, Eliza Haywood, Blanche Hazen, Elvira Hammond, Mrs Mary Hull, Susie Henderson, Alma Hempel, Carry Hill, Ida B Hotchlaw, Mrs Mary A Hoge, Mattie Hean, Albert Huff, Mrs Harris and family.

J—Jessie Jackson, Mattie C Jones, Mrs S E Johnson, Helen Jones, Florence Jones.

K—Mrs M Kellogg, Mrs A B Kerningham, Mary J Keller, Annie Key, Ellie Kent, Zilla Kenyon, E A Knight, R J Kingsmore.

L—Sallie Lamar, Lizzy Leans, Victoria Lebel, Mrs N C Lee.

M—Fannie McCardie, Mrs Z McElfresh, J J Miller, Coty Manner, A M Mays, Mrs Maria Maine, Jane Macintosh.

N—Harriett Nesbett, Sarah Nems.

O—Mrs F V O'Neill.

P—Catherine Phelps, E Gertrude Perry, Sallie Penn, Mrs M J Peters, Susie Partridge, Lizzie Payne, Lula Palmer, Jane Parker, Mamy Paden.

R—Addie Ragsdale, Miss M F Rhea, Mrs M F Richardson, Miss W T Richards, Miss Mary Richards, Florence Rogers, Lavie Robinson, A J Robertson, Miss S E Russell.

S—Mrs Robert Slawson, Myrtle Sawtell, Addie Smart, Delphia Samuel, Liza Stewart, Sollie Seward, Mrs T G Simms, Belle Stokes, Rachel Storrs, Mrs Alex Stroup, Mrs C L Suttle, Mrs Sudro, Clio Smith, Mrs D Smith.

T—Mrs E Taliferro, Lizzie Tate, Sallie Timmons, Mrs E E Thomas, Sarah Turner, Harriet Turner, Emma Tumlin.

V—Dolly Varden.

W—Adeline Walker, Emma Watts, Elvrey Washington, Annie Watts, Mrs L B Webb, Mary We[illegible] Caroline Willis, Fannie White, G W Wit[illegible] Winkles, Mrs N Wilson, Matilda Wilson, Mrs [illegible] Wright, Miss Mamie Wood.

Y—Lize Young.

Z—Sarah J Zuim.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—C Aultman & Co, Fred Adrin, W F Adams, Elbert Adams, Chas D Alexander, Wm Apple, Thos Arnold, Rezine Altona, G H Aubrey.

B—Bradley, Gadson & Co, Bowie & George, J Barr, Frank B Baker, John F Bramlett, Isaiah Barnes, Russell V Bradley, John Baney, Walton Blakely, Ira Bradshaw, James S Barrett, Richmond Barkham, W A Blair, J C Brunson, Jas H Brady, W S Belton, C C Bell, Dan Bell, W J Boyd, John Bary, Henry Beall, J Benaugh, Dr J M Biggers, I N Boyd, C C Bridgford, Frank P Bosworth, Isaac H Boyd, Jesse Bowden, W W Blount, Mose Bragling, Thos J Bowers, J Bookwalter, T J Burgess, Foward Butler, Henry Burch, J T Buckley, Wm Bryght, Sam Brown.

C—Sam S Clayton, Henry Craft, W R Crabtree, W P Carter, Olin Claridy, E W Channell, A H Cass, C Carr, J C Campbell, H Chamblee, Sanford C Carpenter, Jas Carter, J W F Cawhorn, W S Carroll, C H Castern, E Cole & Co, Chapman Bros & Bond, W H Credille, Wm Cadle 2, J B Childeri, J W Coker, L W Coltonham, John S Cowler, R B Crocker, J D Collins, Henry S Coles, Levy Chrystal, Augustus Clark, A A Clark, Thos J Clark.

D—Day & Tannahill, W M Darden, Wm Dannell, N S Davis M D, Henry Delemonter, G T Delk, John Digkerson, Frank Dickerson, Hugh M Dorsey, T H Dezier, Samuel Downes, J J Dersett, L M Dunton, N E Dann, D E Duggar, Willie Dunn, Paul Duflet.

E—Ebold Bros & Weiss, I F Evans, I R Ert, V R Ellis, Robt Emmett, Burrell Econard.

F—I L Farrell, Haven Fanningere, Fred H Freer, Louis Fink, John W Fol, John W Fox.

G—Walter R Gamble, E Glarin, J A Gable, Jim Grayer, E S Gatewood, T B Gardener, Frank Grant, John Gallin, Thomas Gester, W B Green, E H Gillette, M M Griffin, M G Gosyur.

H—Thos Hayden, T F Harkins, G P Haley 2, F P Halsey, Ira I Haskins, Martin W Hall, Jas A Hurd, W G Harper, T H Hartman, N C Hayes, J W Hall, Saml Hammond, Frank Henderson, W F Henry & Co, Car Hatte, S L Hardemich, Alex Holmes, R M Howard, F F Howe, C H Hooks, Dr T F Houston, Edward Hudson, J D Harris, James D Harris, Geo E Harris.

I—T B Ivy.

J—E E Jackson, W S Janes, Henry Jennings, Jno A Jennings, Wm Jordan, Jas H Johnson, Wm D Johnson, Hampton Jones, Charlie Jones, Fred Jones.

K—Job N Koon, S D King, P P Kelby, G A King, W R Kearny, Geo Kraft.

L—C L Lyndon, Chas B Love, Jordan Lovejoy, Colonel W L Lowe, A H Lindley, John Linsberry, L L Lawrence, L Landrum, J S Lamar, Will Landlaw, J S Lawson, E Y Loomis.

M—L L McArthur, T T McArthur, David McPhee, Wm McDermott, Morgan McAfee, Leonard McArthur, I C McKenzie, McGaw & McCrath, G W McLain, Cato McLoughlin, Joe McRay, Frank McComb, T R Murphy, O C Murdoch, Dock Moreland, Arthur Morris, Rev A N Mills, Mark Miller, D O Mitchell, Willis Mitchell, Edward M Miller, Sam B Merritt, Charles A Metcalf, Jos H Martin, Warren Warshall, R L Morrow, Dr Maulden, S G Mayfield, S S Marbut, Mitchell, Morris & Co, J P Morrison.

N—Nicholson, Sanford & Co.

O—A O'Brien, W A Oneal.

P—Captain John P Powell, G W Parrish, Bob Payne, Robt Park, Harris Paine, Chas Peterson, R F Pendleton, Jayser Perkins, Jasper Phillips, R W Phillips, R J Pierce, Wesley Pitchford, Henry Parafoy, Samson Potts, I R Powell.

Q—W C Quinn, Henry Quironet.

R—J R Raney, W P Reynolds, John Rogers, E N Rowland, T J Robinson, Saml Rodgers, W E Roberson, W R Roberson, J N Roberson, A Rosenstein, Henry Roberts, H L Russell, W P Rushin.

S—A N Stubt & Co, G N Smith, Frankie Stanford, Wm Stewart, J W Sewell, Alex Sevier, Wm B Sweaten, W H Snider, R M Strount, Henry Solomon, Alfred Stowe, Geo Scott, Robt Sullivan, D B Smith, Charley Smith, H F Smith, Ed Smith.

T—Jas Taylor, J B Trank, Willie Taylor, Henry Trammell, D M Taylor, N Tillston, E A Thomas, Henry Thomas, G H Thompson, Geo H Thomas, G W Thomas, J W Tumlin.

U—Wm Upshaw.

V—Thos C Vesle, H L Vail.

W—C D Williams, W T Williams, Horas Williams, E R Williams, E A Word, L L Wood, J M Wood, Elijah Wood, Swan Williams, J A Warley, H D Wilson, J S White, H R Wright, T R Whitley, H S Wiley, H S Wilson, Wm H Wells, H P Wells, J R Wells, H Weeks, Frank Webb, A C Wheelans, Bill Weams, Nancy Webb, N H Wallace, J F Walker, Job Walker, S A Wallace, H W Waldrop.

Y—T L Yarrington, S H Yager.

Z—Bolding Zentaman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Dispensary.
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A TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

CHANCES OF THE CULTIVATION OF THE WEED IN THIS STATE.

Adaptation of the Soil of the Upper Part of the State to Tobacco—A Fair Prospect of Profit—Colonel Moore's Tobacco Farm in Spartanburg County—The Mode of Cultivation.

Charleston News and Courier.

GREENVILLE, January 19.—There is reasonable hope that South Carolina will in a short time take her place among the tobacco-growing states. A few facts that will not be controverted, taken with experiments already made, fully warrant that prediction. The proposition is not one of theory alone, but one that has already passed the test of practical demonstration. That the weed can be successfully grown in various parts of the state has been more than sufficiently proven by numerous trials, at least in several of the upper counties, and I have seen it growing luxuriantly in the sandy lands of Colleton and Orangeburg. And if it will grow well in these soils no argument is needed to further illustrate that tobacco culture can at once become an important industry in the palmetto state. The curing of the leaf can be as skillfully done here as in Virginia and North Carolina, or elsewhere. Experience in this, the most particular part of the work, is all that is needed, and it can be very soon acquired. The skilful application of artificial heat, flue-curing, is the means now most commonly used. Air-curing and sun-curing are fast going out of date in tobacco countries, for the reason that these processes require a long time and greater expense in the providing of extensive barn room. The flue-curing process is quick and thorough, and is now the generally adopted process, for producing "brights," which grade is most eagerly sought by manufacturers for "wrappers," and which commands always the highest market prices.

WILL IT PAY?

The question of the profitableness of tobacco-growing is naturally the first upon which farmers would make inquiry. On this point I am prepared to make some interesting comparisons, and, I trust, to impart some useful information not generally known to the common run of tillers of the soil. In this investigation I sought and obtained the assistance of Colonel T. J. Moore, of Spartansburg. Colonel Moore is a well known and thoroughly progressive farmer and public spirited citizen of "the old iron district" and was during the last term, its able and zealous representative in the state senate. He is a pioneer in tobacco culture in this state. This year he will plant thirty acres in the weed and devote much of his time to making full and careful experiments in its cultivation, curing and handling. His farm lies ten miles south of the city of Spartanburg and is penetrated by the new railroad just started from thence to Laurens courthouse.

COLONEL MOORE'S FARM.

Few farms in the state bear equal evidences of the abandonment of the more ancient ideas and of the adoption of advanced, diversified and improved agriculture. A beautiful herd of thorough-bred Jersey cattle browse upon a splendid blue grass lawn to the front of his residence, a flock of improved breeds of sheep feed in a pasture hard by, an enormous and well-filled barn stands on the slope to the rear, extensive orchards, containing about two thousand trees, and embracing a hundred varieties of fruits, lie to the southeast and west, and a well appointed apiary of seventy-five hives give an appropriate finish to the scenic beauty and finish of these surroundings market apology for this digression.

Colonel Moore is now engaged in erecting his barns, eight in number, for the curing of his forthcoming crop of tobacco. He is well posted as to the details of the business, and is confident that it is an industry that will succeed in South Carolina, and particularly in those counties lying adjacent to the mountain ranges. Colonel Moore says:

SOILS.

"The soil of 'upper Carolina' is eminently adapted to the cultivation of the bright leaf tobacco, being the same in composition as the soils of North Carolina and Virginia, where it is raised in its greatest perfection. The soils best suited for it are the light gray sandy soils formed from the decomposition of gneiss and granite rocks and mica slate, or rocks belonging to what is known by geologists as the Laurentian period. The growth of these soils is characterized by chinquepin, chestnut, dogwood, sourwood, and a variety of oaks and hickories. The finest soils in North Carolina for 'brights' are known as chinquepin and black-jack lands. By reference to the geographical chart of the state, published by the department of agriculture, it will be seen that the whole northwestern section of the state is composed almost entirely of decomposed granite and gneiss with occasional islands as it were of mica slate, together with small patches of the igneous rocks steatite, trap and porphyries. This section of country includes Spartanburg, Greenville, Pickens, Oconee, Anderson, Laurens, Abbeville, portions of Newberry, Fairfield, York and Chester, together with small sections of Kershaw and Lancaster. Draw a line through the state from the northeast to the southwest from the line on the border between Chesterfield and Lancaster to the southern limits of Abbeville on the Savannah, and north of this line you have the section of South Carolina best suited to the growing of bright leaf tobacco. There is no reason, whatever, why this section of country should not raise as fine tobacco as Virginia and North Carolina if soil has anything to do with the production of the finer grades. The success farmers will meet with in the business will depend upon the skill they exhibit in manuring and cultivating, and especially in curing the crop. And this brings up the subject of manuring.

FERTILIZERS.

"The tobacco plant is essentially a lime and potash plant. Twenty-five per cent of the plant is ash, and of this ash twenty-four per cent is potash and fifty-eight per cent is lime, with but little phosphoric acid. This indicates that German kainit, sulphate of lime or gypsum, or carbonate of lime are absolutely demanded for its successful cultivation, and to these should be added some ammoniacal manure, as dried blood or cotton seed meal and some acid phosphate.

"The reason why the rocks of the Laurentain formation make a soil adapted to the growing of tobacco is because they furnish large quantities of potash. Granite, for instance, is composed largely of feldspar, which furnishes a large quantity of potash. Mica slate is also rich in this material. Now whether the application of large quantities of potash to these soils will pay is a question for consideration and experiment. The potash of these rocks, when decomposed, is an exceedingly soluble slate and is liable to be leached out by the rains. It follows, therefore, that some soils of this composition may be deficient in potash where the rock have been long decomposed, but where decomposition is gradually taking place this property is supposed to be sufficient in the soil. Upon this subject the agricultural department has promised to throw some light."

WHAT VARIETIES ARE BEST?

"Our soils being the same as those of North Carolina, where the yellow Oronoko is grown in great perfection, we should naturally say plant this variety, but Major L. L. Ragland, of Byco, Halifax county, Va., an experienced grower and an eminent authority on the subject, recommends that the larger part of the crop for this section be planted in the yellow Pryor, which seems to have given better results south of North Carolina, and Tuckahoe and sweet Oronoko, which last is easiest cured, especially if air-cured. These varieties are for growing bright or yellow wrappers.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

"Where tobacco is the exclusive crop a full hand can cultivate five or six acres. Where the same labor is employed in the production of other crops, from two to three acres to the hand is as much as should be planted. Some extra work is required in setting out the plants. After this the labor of cultivating tobacco is more than that of cotton until the 'topping' season arrives, when work begins in earnest. Topping tobacco is the taking out of the seed stem when the stalk has put on ten or a dozen leaves. When this is done suckers put out at every leaf. These must be pinched off as fast as they appear, and at the same time the tobacco must be 'wormed' at least twice a week. This tedious work comes, however, at a time when other crops have been laid by and when labor is abundant."

MODE OF CULTIVATION.

"Tobacco requires substantially the cultivation that is given to cotton. The rows should be laid off three feet and three inches apart, and the plants set two feet and ten inches apart on the row. The ground should be hilled and old land bedded as for cotton. The plants should be kept on a high ridge that the water may readily pass off. The cultivation should be shallow and the crop kept clear of weeds and grass. The weed should be planted in February or March and the plants set out by the middle of May. Early in June will do."

WHEN DO THE WORMS APPEAR?

"The first brood in May, the second in July. The egg that is laid by the fly develops into a worm in about twenty-five days. They do but little damage, however, until in July and August."

YIELD OF TOBACCO PER ACRE.

"The agricultural bureau at Washington places the yield in North Carolina at an average of 500 pounds per acre, the yield of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia—three great tobacco raising states—at an average of 600 to 900 pounds per acre, and that of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts at from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. In the latter states greater manuring is resorted to and superior skill is applied in cultivating and curing, and a different variety is planted, which is heavier and commands high prices."

EXPENSE, PRODUCT AND PROFIT.

"The report of the commissioners of agriculture at Washington of the crop of 1882 shows the following results: In New Hampshire the average yield was 1,412 pounds per acre, and the average price 12 cents per pound, or $169.44 per acre. In Vermont 1,417 pounds, which sold at 13 cents, making $184.21 per acre. In Massachusetts 1,435 pounds, which sold at 12 5-10 cents, making $179.37 per acre. In Connecticut 1,128 pounds, which sold at 13 cents, making $146.64 per acre. In Maryland 749 pounds, which sold at 6 cents, making $44.91 per acre. In Virginia 621 pounds, which sold at 7 3-10 cents, making $45,33 per acre. In North Carolina 500 pounds, which sold at 12 cents, making $60 per acre. In Kentucky 821 pounds, which sold at 8 cents, making $65.68 per acre. In Georgia 254 pounds, which sold at 14 cents, making $85.56 per acre. In 1884 the tobacco crop of North Carolina averaged 500 pounds per acre, and was sold at an average of $14.10 per hundredweight, making the average money value of the crop $70.50 per acre. The cost of production, curing and handling was $47 per acre, leaving the farmer a net profit of $25.55 per acre.

TOBACCO COMPARED WITH COTTON.

"The comparison of tobacco with cotton makes the outlook for tobacco very bright. According to the agricultural reports for 1884 the average yield of cotton in South Carolina was 152 pounds of lint per acre. The crop was probably sold at an average of 9 cents, or $13.68 per acre."

Assuming from the particulars above given as to soils, &c., that the upper counties of this state can equal North Carolina in production, Colonel Moore is hopeful that the cultivation of tobacco will prove a profitable industry to the farmers who apply to it the necessary skill and attention. In the foregoing figures it must be borne in mind that general averages for the state are given, else a wrong impression as to the possibilities of the industry may be conveyed. A whole crop thus averaged includes all the cheaper shipping grades which constitute the bulk of the crop. Figures thus given overshadow completely the results in the production of the finer grades used as wrappers, which sell at fancy prices. It is the production of these that the intelligent farmer will strive for and which will bring him handsome profits. Prices vary according to the manner in which the leaf has been handled and cured. Rough and careless handling while green, for instance, will bruise and scar the leaf so as to greatly damage its quality, and the more perfect and uniform its color the higher the price it will command. Skillful handling and curing, therefore, is where the money lies, and in order that the reader may know to what extremes prices ordinarily go the following report of sales at Halifax, Va., on September 17, 1884, as taken from a Virginia paper, is given:

Dark (air cured:)	Per Cwt.
Lugs common to medium.........$	4 50 to 5 00
Good	5 00 to 6 00
Leaf, common to medium	6 00 to 7 00
Good	8 00 to 10 00
Bright Smokers:	
Common to medium	7 00 to 9 00
Good to fine	10 00 to 20 00
Extra cullers	22 00 to 30 00
Fillers (flue cured.)	
Common to medium	6 50 to 9 00
Good to fine	10 00 to 12 00
Extra	14 00 to 15 00
Wrappers:	
Common to medium	22 00 to 30 00
Good to fine	35 00 to 50 00
Extra	60 00 to 75 00
Mahogany:	
Common to medium	12 00 to 15 00
Good to fine	20 00 to 40 00

The same variations may be noted as to the yield per acre in pounds. Five hundred pounds per acre being the average for the whole state of North Carolina, includes all the slip-shod farming of thriftless laggards in the poorest soil. One thousand pounds per acre and more is not an uncommon yield in that state, and it is also common that a wide-awake and thorough-going farmer sells his entire crop at as much as three hundred dollars per acre. Five hundred dollars per acre is frequently realized, and less than one hundred dollars is never anticipated by the common run of planters. These facts I have obtained from extended conversations with the gentleman whose interview is above given, and with others who have lived in the tobacco-growing sections of North Carolina.

GRADES AND SOILS.

Much more can be said about varieties and soils. Major Ragland, above quoted, under whose advice Colonel Moore will manage his crop, says in an article on the subject published in pamphlet form:

"The several grades of tobacco, whether for chewing, pipe, smoking or cigars, require different soil and management to insure a product that will command an adequate return for the labor and means expended thereon. It is therefore of the highest importance that the planter should know what grade his lands are capable of producing in the greatest perfection; and the modes and management to accomplish the best results from such choice.

"A deep, rich soil, overlaying a red clay subsoil, is best suited for dark, heavy shipping tobaccos. A gravelly or sandy soil, with a red or brown subsoil is best for the production of sweet fillers and stemming tobaccos. Alluvials and rich flats produce the best cigar stock. And experience has proved that a gray, sandy or slaty top-soil with a yellow, porous subsoil is best for yellow wrappers and smokers."

The same authority, in speaking of varieties, makes the following recommendations:

"For dark, heavy shipping grades the Long Green, Big Frederick, Bull Face and Medley Pryor, with a preference for the latter where a rich black leaf is wanted. For a desirable cutting grade and heavy 'drinker,' i. e., a porous leaf that will absorb much manufacturing material, the white Burley. For mahogany wrappers and sweet plug fillers, the sweet Oronoko. For fine bright wrappers, yellow Oronoko, yellow Pryor, white stem and Gooch."

PLANTING THE SEED.

Planting in open air beds is regarded as a better plan than in hot beds. The open air bed is made by burning logs and brush until the soil is well cooked. It is afterwards dug up and well pulverized and manured with manure free of grass seed and the seed sown in rows or drills three inches apart covering very lightly by sweeping with a brush or raking. In transplanting select the stronger and more vigorous plants. The transplanting and cultivation are given in the foregoing interview.

The work yet to be treated of is

CUTTING AND CURING.

The stalks are split down with a knife to within three inches of the ground, and then cut off below the split. Two cutters go together, each carrying two rows. Between them walks a hand carrying a stick four and a half feet long, and sufficiently stout to hold six plants. The cutters straddle the plants upon the sticks and thus they are carried tenderly to the barn and hung up for curing. Where air or sun-curing is followed sheds are erected. The tobacco is placed upon scaffolds arranged for convenient removing to sheds in case of rains. Bright tobaccos are cured, however, by the flue process. Barns are built of two sizes, sixteen feet square and twenty feet square. They are generally made of logs. The cracks are chinked with clay to make them airtight. Beginning at seven feet from the ground tiers of poles three feet apart and rising to the plates and collar beams nailed to the rafters are put in. On these the sticks of tobacco are hung for curing. A twenty feet barn twenty feet wide, long and high, is sufficient for curing from three to five acres of tobacco, and will hold nearly twice as much as a sixteen feet building of the same shape. A door is cut in the center of the front part of the barn. On either side of this door, at the ground, is a furnace constructed of rock and brick. These furnaces are usually two feet wide and of about the same height, extending through the wall five feet into the barn, where they connect with flues, which may be made of brick and covered with sheet iron, or which may be made of stove piping twelve or fifteen inches in diameter. These flues extend within a foot or so of the back wall of the barn, where they elbow toward each other, as if to meet in the back centre, but elbow again, each coming out at the front between the door and the furnace from which it draws. The mouths of the flues whence the smoke is emitted are elevated about three feet, however, above the level of the furnaces, in order to acquire draft. Each flue, it will be discovered upon a study of this arrangement, makes a circuit of one side or half of the inside of the barn, having a heating surface about 46 feet in length. In the two flues thus arranged, therefore, there are in the barn 92 feet of piping (if pipe is used,) giving forth heat. The barn being filled with leaf tobacco the furnaces are fired. A thermometer is placed in the center of the barn. The curing is commenced at 90° Fahrenheit, and kept at that degree for from twenty-four to thirty hours. This is called the yellowing process. The next is called fixing the color. In this the mercury is run up to 100° and kept stationary for four hours, thence raised 2½° every two hours until 110° is reached. Then, in from four to eight hours, it is raised to 120°. By this time the leaf will be cured. The next and last process is curing the stalks and stem. This is done by raising the heat at the rate of 5° an hour until the mercury indicates 170°. At this degree it is kept until the stalk and stem are thoroughly killed and dry, requiring about twelve hours. The job is over. As soon as the tobacco is "in case" or sufficiently soft to be moved it is carried to the storage barn and either hung up or bulked down. The cured tobacco it slow in softening may be brought to the proper condition by sprinkling the ground inside the barn with water and raising a gentle heat in the flues. As soon as the curing is removed the barn is ready for another curing, which may be put in at once. All curing must be done after the weed is ripe and before frost, which winds up the season. The final process is

STRIPPING,

and this must be done when the tobacco is tough and pliable, and it can become so only in moist weather. If the weather be dry stripping must be postponed. When this work begins each separate grade is taken off the stalks by hand. A stalk is taken up by the first hand and divested of the lugs or trashy bottom leaves. It is passed to another hand, who takes off the next best grade and so on. Thus assorted it is tied into "bands," and is thus placed in the selling warehouses in loose piles and sold at auction according to the business routine of tobacco warehouses in tobacco markets. It is sometimes packed in hogsheads, however, of from 400 to 800 pounds each and thus put upon the market. The latter plan is not pursued as a rule where there is a warehouse close at hand.

And thus the crop is made and disposed of. It is a profitable crop to farmers who know how to manipulate it. Experience begets skill and skill produces the leaf that sells at a paying price.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS.

But new efforts in tobacco culture and curing have been made in this section of country of sufficient magnitude to amount to a trial of its merits. Enough has been done, however, to fully demonstrate the one important fact, that it can be grown to perfection on a very large proportion of the soils of this state. The most successful experiment I have learned of is that of a Mr. Hughston, near Cedar Springs in Spartanburg county, last year. His crop consisted of five acres of tobacco on common thin gray land manured with a common cotton fertilizer. The yield, I am informed, was 500 pounds per acre. The product has not yet been marketed, but samples of it have been sent to Durham, N. C., where its market value has been placed at thirty to sixty cents per pound. This result is gratifying indeed. Mr. Hughston's success was in having an experienced tobacco raiser to manage the cultivation and curing of his crop. A striking contrast to this successful beginning is the experiment of Mr. Hamp. Green of this county, who planted seven acres, producing 500 pounds per acre. His crop was sold in Asheville a few days ago at seven cents per pound. His tobacco was of excellent growth, but was imperfectly cured and hence the low price. He has learned much by experience, however, and will plant again this year. Even at the prices at which he sold, aggregating $35 per acre, Mr. Green is sure that cotton on the same land would not have paid as well. He will more closely investigate the secrets of the business during the coming summer, and is likely to be joined by a number of his fellow-farmers. A number of them are posting themselves with the view of planting this year on an experimental scale. Spartanburg farmers seem to be taking the lead in the new departure. I have learned of a number of prospective tobacco fields in the neighborhoods of Landrums, Cowpens and in the vicinity of the city of Spartanburg. It is not unlikely that numerous small fields will be planted throughout the country.

PROFIT AS COMPARED WITH OTHER CROPS.

In contrast to the tobacco figures above given the results in other crops may be of interest. The report of the United States commissioner of agriculture of 1882 credits North Carolina with an average tobacco crop of 500 pounds per acre, which, at 12 cents per pound, brought in money $60 per acre. We have for the best reasons assumed that South Carolina, and more especially the northern and northwestern counties, can produce tobacco in quantity and quality equal to that of North Carolina.

Then see the cash value of other crops. The same report of the commissioner of agriculture gives the following averages of crops in South Carolina: Lint cotton, 171 pounds per acre; corn, 12 bushels per acre; wheat, 7 5-10 bushels per acre; oats, 12 1-10 bushels per acre; average cash value of all farm products in the state for the year 1882, $7.64 per acre. Practical farmers can put these things together and reason for themselves. The tobacco industry is but little known in this state now. It will become a general crop in a few years to come. The farmer pays no tax directly upon the tobacco he produces and sells in the leaf. Dealers in leaf tobacco pay a government license and manufacturers pay the revenue tax. Business men are considering the subject earnestly, and even now Greenville and Spartanburg, and, perhaps, other places in the upcountry, are planning tobacco warehouses and dwelling upon the thought, a greatly enlarged commerce with light-hearted, money-making farmers at the back of it. A. M. H.

Very Ill from Eating Sweet Gum.

From the Americus, Ga., Republican.

The little son of Mr. B. W. Tiner, about five years old, made himself very sick on Thursday last, by eating a quantity of sweet gum, which he found on the trees in the new ground. The doctor was sent for, and on Saturday the child was out of danger, though still sick. It appears from this that it is dangerous for children to indulge in the habit of chewing and swallowing sweet gum.

OUR MONDAY POEM.

"Perhaps An Old Acquaintance, but One You May Like to Meet Again."

"CORN."

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

To day the woods are trembling through and through
With shimmering forms, that flash before my view,
Then melt in green as dawn-stars melt in blue.
The leaves that wave against my cheek caress
Like woman's hands; the embracing boughs express
A subtlety of mighty tenderness;
The copse depths into little noises start,
That sound anon like beatings of a heart,
Anon like talk 'twist lips not far apart.
The beech dreams balm, as a dreamer hums a song;
Through that vague wafture, expirations strong
Throb from your hickories breathing deep and long
With stress and urgence bold of prisoned spring
And ecstasy of burgeoning.
Now, since the dew-plashed road of morn is dry,
Forth venture odors of more quality
And heavenlier giving. Like Jove's locks awry,
Long muscadines
Rich-wreathe the spacious foreheads of great pines,
And breathe ambrosial passion from their vines.
I pray with mosses, ferns and flowers shy
That hide like gentle nuns from human eye
To lift adoring perfumes to the sky.
I hear faint bridal-sighs of brown and green
Dying to silent hints of kisses keen
As far lights fringe into a pleasant sheen
I start at fragmentary whispers, blown
From undertalks of leafy souls unknown,
Vague purports sweet, of inarticulate tone.

Dreaming of gods, men, nuns and brides, between
Old companies of oaks and inward lean
To join their radiant amplitudes of green,
I slowly move, with ranging looks that pass
Up from the matted miracles of grass
Into yon veined complex of space
Where sky and leafage interlace
So close, the heaven of blue is seen
Inwoven with a heaven of green.

I wander to the zigzag cornered fence
Where sassafras, intrenched in brambles dense,
Contests with stolid vehemence
The march of culture, setting limb and thorn
As pikes against the army of the corn.

There, while I pause, my fieldward-faring eyes
Take harvests, where the stately corn-ranks rise,
Of inward dignities
And large benignities and insights wise,
Graces and modest majesties.
Thus, without theft, I reap another's field;
Thus, without tilth, I house a wondrous yield,
Heaping my heart with quintuple crops concealed.
Look, out of line one tall corn-captain stands
Advanced beyond the foremost of his bands,
And waves his blades upon the very edge
And hottest thicket of the battling hedge.
Thou lustrous stalk, that ne'er mayst walk nor talk,
Still shalt thou type the poet-soul sublime
That leads the vanward of his timid time
And sings up cowards with commanding rhyme—
Soul calm, like thee, yet fain, like thee, to grow
By double increment, above, below;
Soul homely, as thou art, yet rich in grace like thee,
Teaching the yeoman selfless chivalry
That moves in gentle curves of courtesy;
Soul filled like thy long veins with swetness tense,
By every godlike sense
Transmuted from the four wild elements.
Drawn to high plans,
Thou lift'st more stature than a mortal man's,
Yet ever piercest downward in the mould
And keepest hold
Upon the reverend and steadfast earth
That gave thee birth.
Yea, standest smiling in thy very grave,
Serene and brave.
With unremitting breath
Inhaling life from death
Thine epitaph writ fair in fruitage eloquent,
Thy living self thy monument.

As poets should.
Thou hast built up thy hardihood
With woundrous-varying food,
Drawn in select proportion fair
From richest mould and vagabond air;
From darkness of the dread night,
And joyful light;
From antique ashes, whose departed flame;
In thee has finer life and longer fame;
From wounds and balms,
From storms and calms,
From potsherds and dry bones,
And ruin-stones.
So to thy vigorous substance thou hast wrought
Whate'r the hand of Circumstance hath brought;
Yea, into cool selacing green hast spun
White radiance hot from out the sun.
So thou dost mutually leaven
Strength of earth with grace of heaven;
So thou dost marry new and old
Into a one of higher mould;
So thou dost reconcile the hot and cold,
The dark and bright,
And many a heart-perplexing opposite,
And so,
Akin by blood to high and low,
Fitly thou playest out thy poet's part,
Richly expending thy much-bruised heart
In equal care to nourish lord in hall
Or beast in stall;
Thou took's from all that thou migh'st give to all.
O steadfast dweller on the selfsame spot
Where thou wast born, that still repinest not—
Type of the home fond heart, the happy lot!—
Deeply thy mild content rebukes the land
Whose flimsey homes, built on the shifting sand
Of trade, for ever rise and fall
With alternation whimsical,
Enduring scarce a day,
Then swept away
By swift engulfments of incalculable tides
Whereon capricious Commerce rides.

Look, thou substantial spirit of content!
Across this little vale, thy continent,
To where, beyond the mouldering mill,
Yon old deserted Georgian hill
Bares to the sun his piteous aged crest
And seamy breast,
By restless-hearted children left to lie
Untended there beneath the heedless sky,
As barbarous folk expose their old to die.
Upon that generous-rounding side,
With gullies sacrified
Where keen Neglect his lash hath plied,
Dwelt one I knew of old, who plaaed at toil,
And gave to coquette Cotton soul and soil,
Scorning the slow reward of patient grain,
He showed his heart with hopes of swifter gain,
Then sat him down and waited for the rain.
He sailed in borrowed ships of usury—
A foolish Jason on a treacherous sea,
Seeking the Fleece and finding misery.
Lulled by smooth-rippling loans, in idle trance
He lay, content the unthrift Circumstance
Should plough for him the stony field of Chance.
Yea, gathering crops whose worth no man might tell,
He staked his life on games of Buy-and-Sell,
And turned each field into a gambler's hell.
Aye, as each year began,
My farmer to the neighboring city ran;
Passed with a mournful anxious face
Into the banker's inner place;
Parleyed, excused, pleaded for longer grace;
Railed at the drought, the worm, the rust, the grass;
Protested ne'er again 'twould come to pass;
With many an oh and if and but alas
Parried or swallowed searching questions rude,
And kissed the dust to soften Dive's mood.
At last, small loans by pledges great renewed,
He issues smiling from the fatal door,
And buys with lavish hand his yearly store
Till his small borrowings will yield no more.
Aye, as each year declined,
With bitter heart and ever-brooding mind
He mourned his fate unkind.
In dust, in rain, with might and main,
He nursed his cotton, cursed his grain,
Fretted for news that made him fret again,
Snatched at each telegram of Future Sale,
And thrilled with Bulls' or Bears' alternate wail—
In hope or fear alike for ever pale.
And thus from year to year, through hope and fear,
With many a curse and many a secret tear,
Striving in vain his cloud of debt to clear,
At last
He woke to find his foolish dreaming past,
And all his best-of-life the easy prey
Of squandering scamps and quacks that lined his way
with vile array,
From rascal statesman down to petty knave;
Himself, at best, for all the bragging brave,
A gamster's catpaw and a banker's slave.
Then, worn and gray, and sick with deep unrest,
He fled away into the oblivious west,
Unmourned, unblest.

Old hill! old hill! thou gashed and hairy Lear
Whom the divine Cordelia of the year,
E'en pitying spring, will vainly strive to cheer—
King, that no subject man nor beast may own,
Discrowned, undaughtered and alone—
Yet shall the great God turn thy fate,
And bring thee back into thy monarch state
And majesty immaculate.
Lo, through hot waverings of the August morn,
Thou givest from thy vasty sides forlorn
Visions of golden treasuries of corn—
Ripe largesse lingering for some bolder heart
That manfully shall take thy part,
And tend thee,
And defend thee,
With antique sinew and with modern art.

RULING and all kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly and promptly at the CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

Opinions of the Press.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The Temperance Advocate, published in Atlanta, the organ of the Good Templar society of the south, in its issue of the 16th instant, says:

It is not often that this journal, the official organ of the Good Templars and other societies, speak in praise of any medicine. But in the case of the S. S. S., we take much pride in doing so, for we know of many remarkable cures that this great remedy has effected. To day, in a majority of the households of the south, can be found on every mantle-piece a bottle of this valuable remedy. May the good work go on and the S. S. S. find its way to the homes of all the afflicted.

Honorable Mention.

I am not in the habit of puffing people and their wares indiscriminately, but a case that deserves honorable notice has come under my observation recently that should be made public for the good it may do mankind generally. Some months since a young friend was unfortunately affected with blood poison seriously, that was hourly destroying, not only his health but his hopes and prospects in life. He, as a last resort commenced the use of Swift's Specific, (S. S. S.) and it has effected an almost entire cure, which it only requires time to make permanent. The case is a remarkable one, as have been the effects of the medicine. What are the ingredients of the latter of course I know not, but this I do know, they will accomplish their purpose, which very few of the so called patent remedies now-a days will do. I am also told that the same remedy as effectually cures rheumatism and even cancer.

R. H. SMITH,
Special Correspondent Ashland, Ky., Independent, Nov. 28, 1884.

The Athens Banner-Watchman, the leading daily paper in northeast Georgia, in its issue of January 3, 1884, has the following editorial:

S. S. S.

A Medicine That Has Done More to Relieve Suffering Humanity Than All the Physicians.

It is seldom that a newspaper condescends to editorially notice the thousand and one patent medicines that flood the market, but Swift's Syphilitic Specific has proven such a great boom to the human family that in sounding its praises one feels that he is simply doing his duty to fellow man. This great preparation is a Georgia product, purely vegetable, and has taken a stand in the world of medicine that has forced a recognition and indorsement not only from the press and the pulpit, but even physicians. It has effected hundreds of thousands of thousands of cures of blood poison, and there is not a hamlet in the land but where you see living illustrations of its efficacy. There to-day walks the streets of Athens well-known gentlemen who owe their very lives to S. S. S., and they will tell you so if you ask them. It has become a household remedy, and in every family you see a bottle standing on the mantle. It not only positively cures all manner of blood poison, but rheumatism and hundreds of other diseases incident thereto. Nine-tenths of our population are more or less afflicted with impure blood and they have now discovered in S. S. S. a panacea for their ills. Hence, its field of usefulness is unbounded. Would that the proprietors had millions,' that their grand and glorious work might be extended to the four corners of the earth! Now many persons have been ruined for life and rendered miserable by trying to eradicate one poison with another. It is simply an exchange of evils. But not so with the great S. S. S. While cleansing the blood of every particle of poison, it is as harmless as the rippling waters of a mountain brook. The only results of its use is a complete and thorough restoration to health. The company has enough certificates to fill many volumes the size of Webster's Unabridged, not counting the thousands upon thousands of healed men and women who do not like to see their names in print. The S. S. S. is the greatest blessing that has been showered upon the land the present century, and it will live so long as a particle of poison flows with the blood. This is no bought local, paid for by the line, but a voluntary and deserved tribute to what we consider the greatest enterprise and greatest blessing in Georgia. Remember, that nine-tenths of the ills that flesh is heir to are direcuy traceable to impure blood. To effect a cure you must strike at the fountain-head of the trouble. Buy a few bottles of S. S. S., and we guarantee you a rapid and entire cure. Other blood preparations may apparently do the work more rapidly, but the test of time and each day and hour sees its sales increased and its popularity enhanced. From the time the first dose enters your system the work of purification begins, and in a gentle manner it drives forth the poison which is sapping your very life and will make you a well and happy man. It is for sale by all druggists, and to the afflicted every bottle is worth its weight in gold."

Another $10,000.

My legs for seven years were one solid ulcer from my knees to my ankles. I had the best medical treatment that could be had in the state of Ohio, but this horrible disease resisted all the efforts made. The pain and the loathsome odors became almost intolerable. At last I was induced to try Swift's Specific. It has worked wonders. I commenced to take S. S. S. the first of January, 1884, and have taken 33 large sized bottles. To-day my legs are as sound and well as they ever were, and I am truly grateful for what it has done for me. In fact I would not take $10,000 for what it has wrought in me, because I honestly believe it has saved me from an early grave.

JOHN KRAMER,
721 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.
January 12, 1885.

From Dr. J. L. Pierce.

My wife from early girlhood has been a sufferer from rheumatism. She has tried many remedies, and I must frankly say has derived more benefit from Swift's Specific than all the others, after long and faithful trial. Her general health has been greatly helped and the rheumatic pain materially reduced. I am hopeful of complete relief.

J. L. PIERCE, Oxford, Ga.
January 16, 1885.

Pure Blood and Strong Nerves.

At 19 years of age I was afflicted with fearful pains in my head, eyes, shoulders and right side, and began to spit blood. I tried quite a number of physicians, whose medicines only brought temporary relief. They called it cold, and after exhausting their treatment, said I was sure to die. Being an orpan, and in poor health all my life, I thought death would be a relief. Thus, for twelve years I suffered. My only solace was in morphine. For two years I never slept day or night without morphine, so intense was my suffering. During the spring of 1881 I was induced to try Swift's Specific. It acted like a charm. It was a God-send to me. After using it that season, I was completely restored. It gave me pure blood, strong nerves, sound mind and good health. I am now thirty-five years of age and am in as perfect health as any lady in Atlanta. Ten thousand tongues could not express my gratitude for finding this wonderful medicine. I commend it to suffering humany.

ADALINE COLLINS,
January 1, 1884. Atlanta, Ga.

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning.

Thousands of persons are poisoned in America by the continued use of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium and other minerals, for various diseases. The Mercury works its way into the tissues, producing rheumatism and decay of the bones. The Iodide of Potassium eats away the coating of the stomach and dries up the gastric juices which digest the food, and the patient lingers along in agony or is glad to die to get away from misery. Swift's Specific is a complete antidote to all this poison. It eliminates Mercury from the system, removes the evil effects of Iodide of Potassium, and brings back health and happiness. Send your address for a copy of treatise on Blood and Skin diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT at marshal's tax sales and held oneyear, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in February, 1885, the following describe property, which was purchased by the city at marshals sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year, on the 15th day of December, 1884, and was, by the city clerk, on that day reported to the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outcry, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Hunter street, No. 105; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining John Kershaw and Joseph Gatins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Lina Agricola, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¾ acres, more or less, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Atkinson and Finley. Levied on as the property of W. L. Mangum, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 99x150 feet, more or less, on Anderson and Reed streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Haygood and Hopkins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. F. Meigs, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 52x145 feet, more or less, on Foundry and Maple streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Eliza L. Owens for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Williams street, No. 29; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining J. A. Smith and Mrs M. E. Duncan. Levied on as the property of Daniel Pitchford for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Mechanic street, No. 11; the said being improved property in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Weaver's estate and Mrs. H. C. Hathaway. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mamie Pettis for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 58x180 feet, more or less, on Walker street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dr. J. D. Turner and Episcopal mission. Levied on as the property of Mrs. T. W. Simmons for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1 land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x104 feet, more or less, on Liberty street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanra, Georgia, adjoining E. M. Grgison. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. J. Smith for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining John Corrigan and Charles Latimer. Levied on as the property of Samuel B. Spencer, agent, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, one store house in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Hunter street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on lot of John H. Flynn. Levied on as the property of J. R. Thompson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining H. C. Dunlap and S. F. Perkins. Levied on as the property of Dr. W. J. Tucker, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x97 feet, more or less, on Liberty street and an alley; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Doc Mosely. Levied on as the property of Lewis Varner, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containg 40x80 feet, more or less, on Currier street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No. 5 of C. R. Haskin's subdivision. Levied on as the property of A. A. Wright, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th. 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 23x105 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, No. 59; the said improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Westmoreland and O'Connor. Levied on as the property of W. F. Westmoreland and J. A. Raines, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

B. F. LONGLEY,
J. T. COOPER, } Tax Committee.
VOLNEY DUNNING,
J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.
mon

SHERIFF SALES FOR FEBRUARY 1885—WILL be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1885, within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Walton and Forsyth streets in the city of Atlanta; fronting seventy-five feet more or less, on Walton street and running back towards DeGives' opera house the same width one hundred feet more or less, being part of land lot seventy-eight. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. T. Wilson and others as trustees of the Georgia State lottery to satisfy two fi fa's from the justice court of the 1234th district G. M., Fulton county Georgia, in favor of Mrs. Julia Butler, against said trustees; also to satisfy nine other fi fa's from same court, in favor of Mrs. H. M. Colquitt and others as separate plaintiffs against same defendants. Property pointed out in fi fas and levies made and returned to me by S. H. Landrum, L. C.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and being on the south side of Wheat street, in said city, having a front of one hundred feet on Wheat street and running back south one hundred feet, bounded east by lot of Mrs. Katie Wyly, south by lot of Sam Miller and H. Brooks, west by lot of H. Thomas and north by Wheat street; being part of land lot 51, of the 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Benjamin Holbrook to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court Atlanta in favor of G. Hentschell vs. Benjamin Holbrook.

Also, at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of Rosa J. Monroe, one undivided half of all that tract or parcel of land lying in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., city lot No. 4 of the Thigpen survey-No. 10, and marked Brumby on city map, containing one-eighth (⅛) of an acre, more or less, being the same sold said R. J. Monroe by A. M. Perkerson, sheriff, on January 4th, 1873, and containing on it a two-room wooden house, facing on Pine street, purchased from John Neal November 6th, 1881. Levied on as the property of Rosa J. Monroe, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Kemp & Burpee vs. Rosa J. Monroe.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: fronting east on Frazier street thirty-two feet, and running back same width one hundred and four feet, bounded on the east by Frazier street, on the north by property of Smith, on the west by property of E. T. Allen, and on the south by property of Watts. Levied on as the property of R. A. Henderson to satisfy four justice court fi. fas, issued from the 723d district, G. M., of Henry county, Georgia, in favor of James H. Lowe vs. R. A. Henderson.

Also at the same time and place, one trunk and contents; also one black satchel and contents. Levied on as the property of Henry G. Smith to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of M. T. Roughton, for use of A. J. Clayton, vs. Henry G. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, all the household and kitchen furniture in the one-story wooden building on North Pryor street, in the city of Atlanta, being in No. 71 on said street, consisting of tables, lounges, heating stoves, book cases and books, chairs, oil paintings, also mattresses, curtains, pictures, lamps, mirrors, carpets, rugs, shades, hat-rack, wardrobes bed steads, bedding, bureau, washstands, bed room sets, engravings, clocks, mattings, shades, trunks, spittoons, crockery and glass-ware; also one horse and buggy—brown horse about eight years old and new top buggy and harness; also a city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on the east side of North Pryor street, known as 71, said lot containing a fourth of an acre, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story framed dwelling, with out-houses; bounded south by M. J. Ivy, north by D. P. Hill, being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. W. Haskell, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court, in favor of Arnold, Constable & Co., vs. Haskell & Shulbafer, and one in favor of E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Haskell & Shulbafer—W. W. Haskell and A. C Shulbafer. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys. A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.